The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3040. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Battle at Booneville, Missouri.

Brilliant Success of the Federal Troops.

Rebel Loss Three Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Taken Prisoners.

GENERAL PRICE MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Total Rout of the Rebel Forces.

The Federal Loss but Seventeen Killed and Wounded.

Unfortunate Occurrence at Vienna, Virginia.

The First Ohio Regiment Fired into by a Masked Battery.

Eight Federal Troops Killed and Seven Wounded.

A Skirmish Across the Potomac at Conrad's Ferry.

Reconnoitering Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

There was an attack made upon a train of cars yesterday afternoon near Vienna. For incomprehensible reasons the correspondents were not permitted to allude to the matter. The facts, I believe, we are now permitted to state.

A detachment of the First Ohio Regiment, three hundred in number, under command of Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK and Col. MCCOOK, went up the Alexandria and Leesburgh road. When near Vienna it encountered a battery of six pieces, supported by fifteen hundred infantry. At the first fire the train was disabled and the troops thrown into confusion. They retreated, with a loss of seven killed and about a dozen wounded. The rebel battery also withdrew back upon the main body, near Manassas.

AS is apparently the rule, the Commander skirmished with a locomotive, with a tender and a platoon of cars for advanced scouts, and so with a full head of steam run full upon the rebel battery. In view of the brilliant capacity to command exhibited by our Brigadier-Generals, it is understood that BEAUREGARD has issued orders to his sharp-shooters not to hit the men with epaulettes, thus reversing the usual order of fighting. The rebels had rather encounter two or three of our Brigadiers than one private.

REGULAR PROMOTIONS.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been actively engaged to day in promoting officers in the regular army, so as to supersede, with men who know the duties of officers, those whose rank only now entitles them to command.

The Rhode Island Regiment has been ordered back to Washington.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, Esq., is in Washington. He has but lately returned from England. He represents the people of that country as entertaining the most friendly feelings for the United States, and as opposed to the hostile attitude taken by the Ministry.

THE SENECA CREEK COMMAND.

Col EVERETT commands the camp at the mouth of Seneca Creek. The troops are reported to be in good health and excellent spirits. They report no news there as yet from Gen. PATTERSON'S command.

The New-York Seventy-first, Col. MARTIN, left the Navy-yard, with wagons and supplies, and passed over into Virginia to-day. They, however, returned this afternoon.

COL. LANDER.

Letters received from Col. FRED LANDER to-day report him at Cincinnati. Gov. DENNISON has tendered him the post of Brigadier-General in the Ohio Volunteer force, which he has accepted, and he is now at Cincinnati, getting ready with his command. He served under MCCLELLAN as aid until after the affair at Philippa, when he left for Cincinnati, to take the position tendered him as above.

Col. MCLEAY, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, has resigned. An election of officers is ordered for the 20th inst.

The Washington Light Guard yesterday voted their allowance for fuel from Government for the benefit of OGDEN, one of their members who was killed last Thursday in Prince George's County.

A grand banquet by Scotch residents is given to-night at the National, to the officers of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment.

J. JARBOE fired on some of the Garibaldians from his house on Sunday. A guard was sent, who arrested him, and handed him over to Gen. MANSFIELD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS.

One of the first acts of Quartermaster-General MEIGS is highly commendable. He has given notice to his assistants to purchase no supplies hereafter for the army without first advertising for and accepting the lowest bids, even if the time afforded be short. This will save the Government a large amount of money, as compared with the present mode of doing the business.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

Fresh reports from Manassas Junction give accounts of hard work among the rebel troops, harder fare and worse pay.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico have been received up to the 25th ult.

Our minister, Mr. CORWIN, presented his credentials and was received by the Constitutional Government, with all the honors, on the 21st ult. The English Minister, Mr. NYCK, was received on the 25th.

Mr. CORWIN'S prospects for the immediate negotiation of a treaty are not very bright.

The greatest trouble with the Mexican Government at the present moment is the want of money. The treasury is bankrupt, and the only resource of the Government, the Custom-house dues, is absorbed by foreign claimants.

Señors ZANCO, RAMIREZ and ZARAGOSA resigned their positions in the Cabinet of JUAREZ. LEON GUZMAN was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, JOAQUIN RUIZ Minister of Justice, and ZARAGOZA retained as Minister of War. J. M. CASTEÑAS, a very intelligent and influential man is Minister of Finance.

The Mexican Congress has appointed what is termed a "Committee of Public Health," with extraordinary powers to act against the reactionists and all others opposed to the public good.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The following dispatch was received in this city at a late hour last night by telegraph, from the Telegraphic camp:

To Lieut.-Gen. Scott:

I left camp with 668 rank and file and 29 field and company officers, in pursuance of General MCDOWELL'S orders to go upon this expedition with the available force of one of my regiments. The regiment selected was the First Ohio Volunters. I left two companies, Company I and Company H, in the aggregate 135 men at the crossing of the road. I sent Lieut.-Col. PARROTT, with two companies of one hundred and seventeen men to Falls Church, and to patrol the woods in that direction. I stationed two companies, Company D and Company F, one hundred and thirty men, to guard the railroad and the bridge between the crossing and Vienna. I then proceeded slowly to Vienna with four companies, Company E, Capt. PADDOCK; Company C, Lieut. WOODWARD, (afterwards joined by Capt. PEASE;) Company G, Capt. BAILEY; and Company H, Capt. HAZLETT—total, two hundred and seventy-five men. On turning the curve slowly, within one-quarter of a mile from Vienna, were fired upon by raking masked batteries, of I think three guns, with shells, round-shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped. When the train stopped the engine could not, on account of damage to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the fire. The engine being in the rear, we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods. Finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared about a regiment of infantry and cavalry, which force we have since understood to have been some fifteen hundred South Carolinians, we fell back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks, and this was about 7 P. M. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded five miles to this point, which we reached at 10 o'clock.

The following is a list of the casualties:

Capt. HAZLETT'S Company, H—Two known to be killed, three wounded, five missing.

Capt. BAILEY'S Company, G—Three killed, two wounded, two missing.

Capt. PADDOCK'S Company, E—One officer slightly wounded.

Company C—Capt. PEASE, and two missing.

The Engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly, as I ordered, detached his engine, with one passenger car, from the rest of the disabled train, and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of conveying the wounded, who had to be carried on litters and in blankets. We wait here holding the road for reinforcements. The enemy did not pursue.

I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about four thousand.

When all the enemy's batteries opened upon us Major HUGHEY was at his station on the foremost platform car. Col. MCCOOK was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both these officers, with others of the commissioned officers, and many of the men, behaved most coolly under this galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn, from the nature of the ground. The approach to Vienna is through a deep cut in the railway. In leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of my men lost their haversacks or blankets, but brought of all their muskets, except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with the killed. (Signed,) ROBERT C. SCHENCK,

Brigadier-General.

Accounts from Arlington to-day say that Gen. SCHENCK is now there, and that the attack was from troops from Centreville, with, it is confidently thought, no ulterior object.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 18.

The train which went to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the First and Second Connecticut Regiments, proceeded as far as four miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnants of the Ohio troops at 4 o'clock this morning. It appears that after the engine left last night and nineteen rounds were fired, the rebels made no further demonstration, and the Ohio companies retired.

MR. DORMAN, employed as brakesman on the road, who was the only one of the employes who started with the train, says the attack was made at 4½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, and the rebels had planted their cannon immediately at the curve of the road, which is straight for some distance. It is supposed that the rebels apprehended meeting a larger force, and that the Ohio companies were only an advanced guard.

Of the military movements consequent on these proceedings, it is improper to speak.

So far as can be ascertained, on what is believed to be good authority, the following are among the killed and wounded of the Ohio troops:

KILLED.

JOHN BARNES and DAN SULLIVAN, both of Company G.

WOUNDED.

MERCER, of Company H, and in a dying condition, his arm being shot off.

VULNER and SMITH of Company G.

One of the killed and three of the wounded were brought to Alexandria this morning.

Two of the wounded were taken to the Washington Hospital to-day.

LATEST REPORTS FROM VIENNA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 18.

The train from Vienna at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, represents all quiet at that point.

There were 5,000 United States troops, including Rawson's Battery, in the vicinity.

Two more of the wounded of the Ohio regiment were found in a farm house in the vicinity of Vienna, whither they had crawled. Their names are not ascertained.

Private MERCER, of Company H, who was brought here, died during the afternoon.

The number of casualities are estimated at 15—8 killed and 7 wounded.

In relation to the affair of yesterday, it appears from inquiry that Gen. SCHENCK received information of the rebels being at Vienna, when six miles this side of that station, by a man who hailed the train.

It is considered at least unfortunate that the Ohio regiment should have been distributed along the road before entering the enemy's lines, leaving but a small force to contend with what is always to be apprehended from the cause of the rebels in planting masked batteries and laying ambuscades. It was providential that the rebels themselves retired, doubtless with the impression that the small force they had attacked was but the advanced guard of the grand army, and that the engineer in putting back was after reinforcements, otherwise the small band might in reality have been cut to pieces, as was at first feared to be the case by those who returned in the disabled engine.

BRIG.-GEN. SCHENCK.

Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, who was in command of the Ohio forces in this unfortunate encounter, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, on October 4, 1809. In 1827 he graduated with honor at the Miami University, and for two years afterwards acted as tutor in that institution, leaving the post to commence the study of law. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and settled down in Dayton, where he has since resided. He held a seat in the Ohio Legislature in 1840 and 1842; served as Representative in Congress four terms, from 1843 to 1851, during which time he held many prominent positions on Committees. President FILLMORE appointed him Minister to Brazil, and during his two years' residence there he negotiated several treaties. Since 1853, he has been identified with railroad interests in the West, and recently was President of a line running from Fort Wayne to the Mississippi River. He has the reputation of being a determined and brave man; but apart from these characteristics, his Brigadier-Generalship seems to be the only qualification which entitles him to lead troops to battle.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

It is proper to state, in order to avoid misapprehension, that the suggestion for a meeting of the editors of the principal cities, to consult in relation to the transmission of the war news, so as not to embarrass the operations of the Government, &c., was from an official source, and was telegraphed hence by the Washington reporter of the Associated Press, by request, and as a matter affecting both public and private interests.

The President has appointed JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, Associate-Justice of Dacotah Territory.

Capt. BUDD, commanding the *Resolute*, has arrived here, bringing as a prize the schooner *Buena Vista*, seized in the St. Mary's River.

He captured two other vessels, namely, the schooner *Bachelor* and the sloop *H. Day*. The former had disregarded a warning given several days ago, and deceived Capt. ROWAN by false statements, and was found on the Maryland side, opposite Matthias Point, at a place where it was convenient for crossing. She belonged to the same owner. Capt. BUDD has detailed it for use at Naujemoy, where just such a vessel is wanted to watch the vicinity where she was taken.

The *Resolute* is rendering efficient service as a Potomac scout.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS publicly invites proposals for constructing gun boats on the Western waters, with a view to the defence of the Mississippi.

Col. SMALL'S regiment, of Philadelphi, arrived this morning, *via* Baltimore.

Col. EINSTEIN'S regiment, of Philadelphia, arrived this afternoon, *via* Harrisburgh.

HENRY M. HERMON, of Albany, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Army, in consideration of rendering valuable services to the Government.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments arrived to-day.

Two companies of the Seventy first New York Regiment—I and F—the former artillery, left the Navy-yard yesterday, on the steamer *Mount Vernon*, for Port Tobacco, Md., from which point army supplies have been furnished to the Virginia Secessionists.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment broke camp and was followed by twenty-eight baggage wagons. They moved towards Virginia.

Prof. LOWE experimented with his army balloon this afternoon, on the Columbian Armory grounds. He made a number of ascensions, taking up with him a telegraphing apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with the President's House. He sent from his aerial perch a dispatch to the President, and received a reply from him.

Those who ascended with him were Superintendents BURNS and ROBINSON, the latter operating with the telegraph instrument.

It has been ascertained that there are about 20,000 troops at Manassas Junction, under command of Gen. BEAUREGARD. They are in a condition bordering on starvation.

The rebels have pressed everything into service that could be useful, and persons objecting to such proceedings had their property confiscated and compelled to flee.

JEFF DAVIS was at Manassas Junction yesterday.

It is said the rebels are erecting batteries at the White House on the Potomac, and on Monday night there were 1,100 troops there; 800 of them have since joined the troops at Manassas Junction.

Capt LEIB has been ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN as Quartermaster of that division.

It is understood the commissions to the officers of the new army regiments will not be issued until after the meeting of Congress.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

GRAFTON, Va., Tuesday, June 18.

A man reached here to-day from Richmond, after a long and tedious journey through the interior of the State. He reports that the general impression along his route, and it was claimed to be founded on reliable information, was that large reinforcements to the rebel army would be sent into Western Virginia immediately. They were pressing all men into the ranks.

A report was brought here to-day that ex-Congressman GARNETT had superseded PORTERFIELD in the command of the forces, and was then at Hattonville, about sixty miles from here.

It was also rumored that Gen. WISE was about strengthening his forces at that point. The truth will probably be ascertained to-morrow.

The rumored march on Cumberland *via* Romney, is ascertained to have been their first movement, their destination evidently being further west.

Col. WALLACE, with the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, is still at Cumberland. No movement of the Federal troops from this point is yet indicated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Virginia Tuesday, June 18.

Mr. CARLILE, from the Committee on Business, reported an ordinance for the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war. Ordered to be printed.

Also, an ordinance fixing the compensation of State officers and members of the Legislature, making it much lower than now.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Upsher, offered a resolution, that one of the leading objects of the Convention, after establishing a Provisional Government, is the separation of Western from Eastern Virginia. After a long debate this was laid on the table—ayes 57, noes 17.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, was offered by Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio County, which was unanimously ordered to be entered upon the journal.

OPERATIONS UP THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Star* has an extra out, with the following latest news from

CONRAD'S FERRY, east side of Montgomery Co., Md., June 17, 1861.

To-day the enemy have been practicing upon us, to no purpose, however, from three or four 6-pounders, planted on the other side of the river. They have fired many rounds at the portion of Col. STONE'S command stationed here. The total force of the enemy opposite to us is judged to be about 800 strong. Their fire was returned from the rifled pieces of some twenty picked marksmen, who, in the course of their firing, brought down one of their gunners. The distance across is so great, however, that even rifled muskets are of little avail, except by chance shots. Col. STONE'S Regiment are well, and anxious to get to close quarters with the enemy.

CAMP NEAR THE MOUTH OF SENECA CREEK, Montgomery Co., Md., June 18.

There are about one hundred of the enemy's cavalry in sight on the south side of the Potomac river, about a mile and three quarters from us. These are mostly visible around a defensive work they have thrown up, evidently to command the roads leading from the ferry here to Leesburg and Drainsville. Col. EVERETT commands here, and the troops under him are in fine spirits.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL LYON IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 18.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Republican*, says that Gen. LYON'S expedition left there yesterday in two steamers, destined, it is supposed, for Booneville.

Gentlemen from above report that Capt. KELLY was running trains all day on the Pacific Road, between Tipshan and Syracuse, impressing men into the service of the State, and that firing was heard for several hours in the direction of Booneville.

The telegraph line is out of order west of Jefferson, and no information of moment can be got.

REPORTED BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* has a special from Jefferson City, which says that citizens of this place, who have just arrived in a skiff from six miles below Booneville, bring news that Gen. LYON attacked and completely routed the State forces at Booneville, killing three hundred and taking six hundred prisoners.

Gen. PRICE was mortally wounded.

The Federal loss was only 17.

Full confidence is not placed in the news.

Col. BOERNSTEIN is continually sending scouting parties into the country surrounding Jefferson City. One company has just arrived bringing a large number of kegs of powder taken from one of Gov. JACKSON'S secret depots in the interior.

The Secessionists of Boone, Holloway and Howard Counties are fleeing, and the Union Home Guards are beginning to organize in these counties.

A desperate effort was made by the convicts to escape from the Penitentiary to-day, which was prevented by four companies of troops. Six convicts were shot and several wounded.

SKIRMISHES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* learns from a gentleman just from Lexington, that yesterday evening, while an advance guard of United States Cavalry, under Capt. PRICE, were moving along the road from Independence, they suddenly came upon a considerable body of State troops stationed on the top of a hill, with cannon commanding the road. The cavalry fired upon the State troops, who returned the fire, killing three Federal troops. Four Secessionists are reported killed, one of whom was Col. HOLLOWAY, in command of the troops. There was no pursuit of the cavalry.

On Friday the State forces were concentrating at Blue Mills, taking a strong position and waiting an expected attack from the Federal troops.

Col. CURTIS' Iowa Regiment was to proceed to Mason City last night, taking the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to Rewick Station, thence across the country, 30 miles to Booneville.

About thirty Secessionists attacked a small number of Federal troops guarding the Dardenee Creek Bridge on the Missouri Railroad, near St. Charles, but were repulsed. Two Federal soldiers were said to be mortally wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* has advices from Kansas that a portion of MONTGOMERY'S men, under Capt. JAMISON, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, reached Wyandotte on Thursday from Lawrence, under orders from Col. MITCHELL. MONTGOMERY, with several hundred mounted men, will at once take possession of the Kansas side of the Missouri line, so as to be ready to meet Gov. JACKSON'S forces whenever they make a movement from Independence towards Kansas City. The militia and volunteer companies are ready to march to the order, as soon as the orders are sent.

The *Republican* learns that on Sunday morning there were 2,000 State troops at Booneville, and another thousand at the opposite landing. Artillery had been posted upon elevated ground, commanding the river, and several pieces were mounted in the low ground opposite.

The expedition of Gen. LYON met the steamer *Ewrlie* and obtained all the information possible, on which he would determine whether to proceed direct to Booneville by river or disembark at Rockport, ten miles below, and attack JACKSON from the rear.

FROM THE MISSOURI BORDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Ka., Tuesday, June 18.

There have been no movements of special importance on the southern borders since the retreat of the Secessionists on the 13th. The Secessionists have seized and burnt the dispatches accumulated at the Independence telegraph office, and forced the operator to accompany them in their retreat, with his instruments.

Capt PRICE returned to Kansas with his force on the 15th, without having an engagement with the rebels.

The Kansas regiment from Lawrence are encamped at Wyandotte.

Among the Secessionists killed by their own men near Independence, on the 12th, was Capt. HOLLOWAY, recently resigned from the Federal army.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPEDITION IN PURSUIT OF GOV. JACKSON—IOWA VOLUNTEERS AT QUINCY—AID FROM KANSAS—JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14, 1861.

Yesterday's excitement did not leave me time to specify the details of the military movements then going on. I therefore hasten to furnish you with an exact account of the present *status* of affairs here. The Government steamers *Satan* and *J. C. Swan* were detained, and did not leave the city till noon yesterday. They had on board Col. BLAIR'S entire regiment, two companies of United States regulars, four field pieces, one howitzer, and a company of artillery, altogether fifteen hundred men, under the personal command of Col. BLAIR and Gen. LYON. Gen. LYON with his staff was on board the *Swan*. Both steamers carried a heavy load of sand bags, as a protection in case of an attack from the shore. It is supposed that the destination of the troops is Jefferson City, but Gen. LYON will most probably direct them to some point near the rendezvous of Gov. JACKSON'S militia, wherever that may be. A gentleman who arrived at Hermann to-day from Jefferson City, reports that the valiant Governor had left the Capital on the steamer *White Cloud*, with all the archives and State papers, and the little that was left in the Treasury, for Arrow Rock, a small place about forty miles above Jefferson City, on the Missouri River. If he intends to intrench his forces there, he must be conscious of far superior strength than is generally supposed. Jefferson City is left deserted, only one company, under Capt. KELLY, keeping guard there at the latest date, viz.: 1 P. M. yesterday.

Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment left, as I stated, to protect the Pacific Railroad from further damages, prevent the collection of State Guards, and perhaps to join Gen. LYON'S expedition, if the strength of the enemy should require it. Two companies of Col. BOERNSTEIN'S Regiment left last evening at 9 o'clock, per Government steamer *City of Louisiana*, and 700 more troops of the same regiment left this morning by railroad to join them at Herrmann. The steamer *D. A. Janeway*, purchased yesterday by the Government for the special purpose of conveying troops up and down the river, will probably leave to-day or to-morrow with a further reinforcement. The remaining companies of this regiment guard Jefferson Barracks; while the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments still occupy the arsenal, under the command of Col. SOLOMON.

Together with these movements of our own troops, the important news reaches us that 2,000 troops of the Iowa volunteers have landed at Quincy, and are under instructions to occupy Hannibal. It seems that the Secessionists of that place had threatened the Home Guards with revenge for their prompt seizure of the arms found in the foundry, under control of the rebels, and had only postponed the execution of their threats in order to await reinforcement from their confederates in the adjoining counties. The Union men of Hannibal, feeling themselves insecure, if they allowed any time to be wasted, applied to Gov. YATES, of Illinois, for help, which was promptly given them in the shape of 400 Illinois volunteers, under command of Col. SMITH. Still, the Secessionists are so strong in the vicinity of Hannibal, that a collision would have been dangerous. The arrival of the Iowa regiments, however, will effectually silence the rebels, who will most probably be disarmed and sent about their business, to attend to their farms.

Another aid to our Missouri troops, in this war for our holiest rights, has come from Kansas. The citizens of St. Joseph had suffered so much from the fury of the rebel mob, that it became at last a question of life and death whether they would submit or make one more effort for their liberties. They accordingly applied to the commanding officer at Leavenworth, Kansas, for assistance, which was promptly furnished them. The gallant commander ordered Major SULLY to proceed with two companies of the Second Regiment United States regulars, and two companies from Fort Kearney, amounting altogether to 480 men, to St. Joseph, and protect the loyal citizens from all violence. Arms were also sent from Fort Leavenworth, to be put into the hands of the Union men of St. Joe for their own protection. This aid has arrived very opportunely, for it will soon be seen, that Gov. JACKSON has not left the time unimproved, which his truce with Gen. HARNEY so liberally extended him. The only question is whether he can collect his troops at a moment's notice. That he has a sufficient number of well armed and desperate men scattered over the State, to oppose a formidable resistance to our forces, there is no doubt; and it is at least probable, that he did not take the desperate measure of declaring war against "the invaders of the military despotism enthroned at Washington," without feeling sure that the time had come, and that he was fully prepared. Still, it is possible that the cowardly incendiary became so troubled after his interview with Gen. LYON, that he took the desperate step merely to save his life, and without considering that the moment to act had not yet arrived. His whereabouts are uncertain as yet. The report from Hermann is certainly true, in so far as the flight of His Excellency is concerned, but whether his troops will rendezvous at Arrow Rock, or at some other point, is not so certain. It seems more probable that he intends to go further South, toward the Arkansas border, where his precious companion our Lieut.-Gov. REYNOLDS, has been for some time arranging matters with the Arkansas rebels. The excitement in our city is still intense.

Exchanges on New York went up to ten per cent. yesterday, owing to the general fear prevailing that Missouri will be plunged into an endless civil war, and parties desiring on that account to turn their Missouri securities into gold or something available, whatever may happen to our State.

In the treason case mentioned yesterday, O. W. SAMUELS having waived an examination before the United States Commissioner, was brought before Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court, and put under bail of $10,000, to general astonishment and surprise.

I understand that the Washington foundry, in this city, where cannon have lately been manufactured, was yesterday visited by a United States official, and the proprietors put under bail of $10,000, as a guarantee that no arms should be delivered to JACKSON'S party, it having been well known that the cannon were made for that very purpose.

The machine shop of the Pacific Railroad was put under guard of the Police last night, on petition of the President of the Road, who had learned of a projected attack on the shop by a secessionist mob. As the machine shop contains all the rolling stock of the Company, now very extensively used by the United States troops, such an attack did not appear very improbable.

I just learn that the steamer *J. C. Swan* has met with another accident, running aground at the mouth of the Missouri. The *D. A. Janeway* has been sent to her relief. This detention is very unfortunate, as it will give Gov. JACKSON time to arrange his position and collect his forces.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE TOWARDS YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 17, *Via* Baltimore, June 18.

An expedition of 300 Zouaves, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel WARREN, and accompanied by Capt. SMITH, of the United States Topographicals, left this morning to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Big Bethel and up the route to Yorktown. It took artillery and two days' rations.

Gen. BUTLER has directed several guns to be rifled as soon as possible, for the Sawyer shell.

Guns have been placed on board the *Cataline*, she having been fired at by a rebel tug and from Sewall's Point.

Men can to-day be seen at work on Sewall's Point, probably constructing a water battery. The rifled gun on the Rip Raps will be brought to bear on them.

A battery of light artillery is to be got in readiness here as soon as possible.

Lieut. BUTLER and others proceeded to Big Bethel to-day with a flag of truce for the body of Major WINTHROP.

The rebels are understood to be concentrating a large force at Yorktown, two steamers on James River being engaged daily in transporting troops to the nearest point across.

There is every evidence of a forward movement. Gen. BUTLER has infused great energy into every department here.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Passengers from Fortress Monroe represent all quiet, and nothing was known of any intended movement.

It was reported that a British war-vessel was cruising off the mouth of the Chesapeake. [The *Gladiator*, now at New-York.]

The *Harriet Lane* was coming in as the steamer left, and some passengers declare that one of her wheel-houses was gone. It is presumed that she had another engagement.

Some soldiers on furlough say that Gen. BUTLER is preparing to advance on Great Bethel in force. There is said to be an immense force of rebels between Yorktown and Great Bethel.

THE TRIAL OF SAWYER'S RIFLED CANNON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, June 17, 1861.

Recent events have drawn attention, with great point, to the proper combination of the regular and volunteer forces. It is clear that a reform is needed in this important matter, and that it should be made so as to be permanent. Intelligent officers of the volunteer portions of the army are becoming more and more impressed with the fact that they need and must have the experience of the regulars. This can be secured and its results obtained without any invidious distinctions. SCOTT and TAYLOR proved this in Mexico. They always named the volunteers, both officers and men, in the same reports that made honorable mention of the regulars. The volunteer officers must, of course, be expected to have great attachments for and great confidence in their immediate commands. But in all general movements they must and will prefer general officers to take the lead. The evidence of the truth of this position is becoming clearer every day. It cannot be doubted that the result will be lastingly beneficial to the Union cause. The principal leaders of the Confederate troops—the men most active in the actual field—are those who have been successful officers of the United States Army. They have not lost their skill and efficiency. They have but transferred them from the banner of the Union to that of secession. These men must be met and conquered by others of equal experience and valor, and of a better *morale* because having a better cause.

Let the discussion of this subject begin, then, and go on vigorously. The result cannot but be good.

An exhibition of the Sawyer projectile took place yesterday at the Rip Raps. Your correspondent had the honor of being one of the party invited to witness the performance of the gun, in the presence of Major-Gen. BUTLER, Col. DE RUSSEY, of the Ordnance Department; Major MYERS, the originator of the system of signal flags; Mr. SAWYER, the inventor of the projectile; Mr. LATHROP, of Penn.; E. R. JEWETT, of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*; Col. BARTLETT, of New-York, and other gentlemen.

The gun was brought from New-York recently in the *Contzacoalcos*, in connection with the Naval Brigade. It was placed on the unfinished fortification at the Rip Raps, known as Fort Calhoun, which commands the shore up and down in the direction of Sewell's Point. Here it was proposed to test the projectile, and learn the exact range and location of the secession batteries. The gun was fired eleven times, with the following arrangements and results. The charge was about 5½ pounds; the aim was as high as 45°, and as low as 15°. The nearest distance hit was 2,380 yards; the greatest distance hit was 4,800 yards; *this carried the shell into the water of Hampton Roads, over and beyond Sewell's Point!*

First fire—Elevation 22°, landed 4,600 yards from the gun and exploded.

Second—Elevation 23°. Shell went over the woods on the Point into the water. No explosion heard.

Third—Elevation 18°. Landed inside the beach, at 4,300 yards. Exploded.

Fourth—Elevation 21°. Went over Sewell's Point. No report.

Fifth—Elevation 20°. Went over the Point with an explosion.

Sixth—Elevation 16°. Struck a little short of the shore—perhaps 100 yards. Sent up a high jet of water.

Seventh—Elevation the same. Struck on the field a short distance below the Point. Exploded. Distance 4,300 yards.

Eighth—Elevation 16°. Struck and exploded on the beach.

Ninth—Elevation 19°. Went into the woods. No explosion.

Tenth—Elevation 25°. Went clean over the Point into the water beyond. No report heard.

Eleventh—Elevation 18°. Landed on the sand cliff of the Point, producing a great impression, and exploding fearfully. Distance 4,800 yards.

The shell weighed, charged, 48 pounds. The shot weighs 53 pounds.

During the firing three was evidently some surprise and excitement on "De Ole Varginny Shore." People about there didn't seem to understand it; couldn't tell who threw the first brick, nor where it came from. "A man on horseback," perhaps, as Mrs. Partington would say, the identical one the romancers JAMES and CUSHING both saw—appeared suddenly on this side of Sewell's Point, riding violently along to where the shell struck, accompanied by a soldier with his musket. It was evident there was something in the wind besides smoke, and something else in the sand besides clams. Whizz! came another shell, and horseman and soldier withdrew at "double quick." The shot struck near where there were signs of a secession flag and a tent. The trees flew as the shell exploded, revealing the tent, or shed, or house, to considerable advantage.

A little after sundown the Union party returned to Fortress Monroe. That Sewell's Point can be hit from Fort Calhoun is now *au fait accompli*. That Sawyer's projectile can do it is now equally patent. It will undoubtedly soon be tested again, when your correspondent will be "there to see."

NEPTUNE.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

THE POWHATAN AND BROOKLYN AT THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE NIAGARA AT MOBILE—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE FORT—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS ON SHORE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP NIAGARA, Off Fort Pickens, Fla., May 27, 1861.

We arrived here on the 25th, *two days* from Havana, and found in this harbor the frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS; steamers *Brooklyn*, Commander POOR; *Powhatan*, Lieut.-Commanding POWER; *Mohawk*, Lieut.-Commanding WILLIAMSON; *Water-Witch*, Lieut.-Commanding ROCHENDORFF; and store-ship *Release*, Lieut.-Commanding FRAILEY. The *Huntsville*, Commander PRICE, was dispatched from Havana to Tortugas, with orders for the *St. Louis*, Commander GIBSON, to proceed immediately to this place. The *Huntsville* arrived here yesterday, and the *St. Louis* is hourly expected.

Flag-officer MCKEAN has ordered the *Powhatan* and *Brooklyn* to the Mississippi, for the purpose of enforcing the blockade at New-Orleans. The *Niagara* will go to Mobile to-morrow, and will there be engaged in the same service—leaving the *Sabine*, *St. Louis*, *Huntsville* and *Mohawk* at this place, for the purpose of preventing a landing of the rebels in the rear of the fort, on Santa Rosa Island, and making a permanent lodgment there. Should this be effected by the enemy, the fire on every side upon the fort, from 8 and 10 inch guns, and sea-coast mortars, would be so concentrated upon the fort in such power, that its inmates could not make a suitable resistance, should any of their guns be left unmounted.

The Navy must necessarily hold the island until troops are sent in sufficient numbers to perform that duty, and for this purpose the Government ought not to delay one moment in sending at least six thousand men to this point, for the ships are needed to enforce a rigid blockade of the ports in the States of Alabama and Louisiana. Ten other steamships are needed in the Gulf, and we hope they may soon arrive. The flag-ship will make this point her head-quarters, and will return from Mobile so soon as other ships arrive.

I visited Fort Pickens, yesterday, and inspected every part of it. The officers have certainly done an immense amount of work since they have occupied it, but much more remains to be done in protecting the rear, where they expect the attack, if it is made at all. Outside of the Fort, on the Island, several companies are encamped, and a Columbiad battery has been erected, bearing on the Navy-yard, and other batteries erected by Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG on the opposite shore. I cannot understand why the Government have allowed these batteries to be erected; for nearly the sweep of half a circle they have been planted, and any of them can reach the fort and do much damage. The enemy is reported to Col. BROWN, commanding the Department of Florida, at about 8,000 to 10,000 strong.

Gen. BRAGG, however, sent a message to him: "*Please do not return the fire* of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders"—evidently showing that there is a misunderstanding in their camp already.

This is the last day of grace, and the last vessels left the harbor to day, laden with lumber. By them we learned that there is a scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp, dissatisfaction among the men and officers, and that Major BRADFORD, formerly of the United States Army, had taken offence at something, resigned, and gone home. They, however, were not allowed to enter the camp, or have any communication with the people whatever, and could learn none of the particulars.

The large and expensive floating dry-dock, on Saturday last, was towed out into the harbor by a couple of tugs; but, as the current was running strong, they were not able to manage it, and it was anchored almost abreast of Fort Pickens. We supposed they intended to place it in a position where it would not be destroyed, in case of a bombardment of the Navy-yard.

Col. BROWN has sent Gen. BRAGG word that if he attempts to remove it, or place a battery upon it, he will fire upon him and destroy it. As it is made of pitch-pine, it will burn well, and hot shot are in constant readiness at the Fort for this purpose.

Capt. BARRY'S Flying Artillery, drill and manœuvre every day on Santa Rosa Island, within hailing distance of the Navy-yard. Three steamboats constantly ply up and down the bay, between the Navy-yard and Pensacola; what on earth they transport we cannot imagine. A number of rebel lookouts are stationed on the top of the shears at the yard, and others on the light-house abreast of Fort Pickens, where they watch everything going on outside, and even inside, the fort. The steamer *Water Witch* is dispatched to Key West to-morrow, for the purpose of ordering coal here immediately for the squadron, and to the Mississippi for the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. The Government should keep a vessel laden with coal at this place all the time. The steamers are now nearly entirely out. She takes out letters and will bring back the mail.

MAY 23.—The sloop *St. Louis* has not yet arrived.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Great American Union Meeting—The Privateering Question—The Emissaries of Jeff. Davis in Paris—Comments of the French Journals on American Affairs—Rumored Insanity of Queen Victoria, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The American Union Meeting last week at the Hotel du Louvre has been the subject of much conversation in political circles, and although it was feared at first that the tone of the speeches was too acrid to come from the mouths of Ministers accredited to European Courts, there is reason to believe that the effect has been good, and that one of the objects of the meeting, at least, that of giving information on the position and policy of the Administration at Washington, has been well served. The French journals, as well as French politicians, are leaning more and more to the side of the Union as the policy and the power of Mr. LINCOLN'S government become more apparent, and I think I can repeat now with more emphasis than ever, that there need not be any fear as to the course the French Government will pursue.

If, however, a quarrel should spring up with Spain on the question of St. Domingo, it would be more difficult to predict what would be the policy of the French Government; for, however much LOUIS NAPOLEON may be disposed in favor of the United States, he is still more pledged in his friendship to Spain.

The news brought by the last steamer to the effect that the American Government is willing to accept the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, on maritime law, has been received here with great satisfaction. It gives satisfaction not only because it is a humanitary measure, but because the abolition of privateering implies that the American Government has made up its mind to build up and maintain a large naval force,—a force which France will count on as a counterpoise to England. Let the American Government manage its diplomacy with France at the present moment judiciously, and immense benefit will result in the future, for the years that are to come are big with events in both continents.

The *Independence Belge* says that the language of the speakers at the Union meeting at the Hotel du Louvre, and especially that of Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, was so violent against the Secessionists that several persons got up and left the hall. This was not true. Many persons left before the proceedings were over, simply because these were prolonged, and because they had other engagements. But none but Union men received tickets of invitation, and there was no word spoken in the meeting that any Union man could not subscribe to. Even the Englishmen who were present, (journalists,) and who were obliged to hear their Government soundly abused, sat the meeting out.

The same journal, the *Independencecce Belge*, makes the following singular perversion of a telegraphic dispatch. Among other things the dispatch by the last steamer contained this item: "President DAVIS has arrived at Pensacola, where he was received with great enthusiasm." The *Independence* has it: "Mr. Pensacola, just arrived from Paris, was received with great en husiasm."

We have had a flying visit from Mr. DUDLEY MANN. But neither he nor Judge ROST, (who has also been at Paris,) nor Mr. BUTLER KING, have ever seen either the Emperor or M. THOUVENEL, and they have less occasion to see them now than ever. It was reported here a few days ago that the whole batch of secession agents had gone home together; but this turns out not to be true. They are still clinging to Mr. GREGORY and his few aiders and abettors in the English Parliament, and waiting, like Mr. Micawber, to see what may turn up. They are in the meantime talking largely about buying guns, but no one on our side of the question knows whether they have much or little money for such an object, much less how they propose to obtain admission for their guns when bought. The English Government refuses to permit the sale to either party of Armstrong guns, but plenty of muskets may be had anywhere, while the Belgian and Prussian manufacturers will furnish all kinds of arms, and good ones, too.

The following interesting reflections on the American crisis and its effects in Europe, are from the London correspondence of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and may be regarded as a correct inside view of opinions in the financial world of London:

"A remarkable feature of this American conflict is the abundance of money in the large Northern cities, and the moderate discount on silver. Do the Americans count on this flow of European coin towards them? Up to the present moment they have not been deceived in their hope, for in a fortnight we have sent them five millions of dollars, and the present week another considerable amount is to go. This movement of metals may be diminished by the elevation of the rate of discount at New-York, which, from 104½ has mounted to 106½, thus upsetting all the anticipations made on this side of the Atlantic.

On the other hand, will not the civil war in the United States give rise to an entire new current of affairs? It is so believed, but the matter is only talked of in a whisper. There is a large number of American agents at the present moment at Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and London, part from the North and part from the South; the first charged to buy at any price arms and materials of war, the second bearers of those celebrated letters-of-marque, against which the royal proclamation will not probably prove a certain preventive.

The last news has not confirmed the report, so alarming for the manufacturers of Lancashire, of arising among the slaves of Kentucky. It is still hoped here that the military operations may be limited to Virginia, and perhaps the Border States, and that the Federal troops will not venture upon a Summer or Fall campaign on the burning and pestiferous soil of the Cotton States. The partisans in England of the Great Republic, one and indivisible, hope that the Federal Government will not commit this fault. But the partisans of a ruptured Republic, and these are the most numerous, desire to see, on the contrary, in default of a compromise, a determined and victorious resistance on the part of the South. We will thus gain, in effect, the destruction of the transatlantic nightmare which has borne down for so long a time the minds of our people, and, moreover, we should no longer fear for the supply of cotton to our manufactures."

The *Presse*, a leading journal of Paris, contains the following important article on the new relations between France and the United States, created by the secession troubles:

"The commercial relations of France with the United States, or more properly, with the dis-United States of America, are very extended, and it therefore becomes our duty to make known to our masters of vessels, shipping merchants and insurance offices, with as much accuracy as possible, the manner in which the old and the new American Governments regard and construe the maritime laws, the application of the principle of neutrality, and of the laws of blockades.

There existed formerly in the European law two totally different theories. According to the first, everything that belonged to the enemy might be taken wherever found, even under a neutral flag; but whatever belonged to a friendly Power could not be taken and held from a captured enemy's ship. This was the insular, the English theory. The second theory, which has been generally adopted by the Continental Powers, and which is sustained by a majority of the legal writers on international law, is based on the principle that the flag covers the merchandise, and that the legal presumption is that the merchandise is of the same origin as the flag; but, as the consequence of this, all merchandise embarked on board of a ship belonging to a belligerent is presumed to be the belligerent's property, and in case of capture, belongs legitimately to the other belligerent.

The Congress of Paris, (of 1856,) as already mentioned, adopted a doctrine more in conformity to equity, and more favorable to commercial interests; it is composed of principles opposed to the doctrines of former times. This new theory has two rules: the first, that the neutral flag protects the merchandize of the enemy, with the exception of contraband of war; the second, that neutral merchandise, with the exception of contraband of war, is inviolable under the enemy's flag.

Unfortunately, the American Government refused to accept the doctrine of the Congress of Paris, and that Government still holds to the doctrine which declares that the goods of the enemy may be seized everywhere, and that the goods of neutrals are everywhere inviolable. It is the doctrine recognized as the law of nations by the Supreme Court of the land.

Our shipping merchants should therefore take warning; they cannot carry enemy's merchandise; but our manufacturers may feel certain that the Government of Washington will respect all French merchandise, or all merchandise belonging to a French subject, even if seized under the new American flag. Our Captains ought to know also that their ships are exposed to the right of search by any American man of-war or privateer.

We have been assured that the American Government would favor certain nations with an exemption from the right of search. We have reason to believe that France will be comprised in this exception; we certainly desire it in the interest of our commerce, unless, however, the conditions are more onerous than the common law. Thus, for example, the non-recognition of the seceded States may bring to our maritime relations more restraints, and produce greater injuries than the right of search, since especially there is reason to believe that the separated States are disposed to accept the new therory of 'neutral goods under a neutral flag,' without departing from the old theery of 'the inviolability of neutral goods, even on board a belligerent.'

It remains for us to make known the law of blockades, which it is not less useful to be acquainted with.

The theory of neutrals is the rule of commerce with combatants during a maritime war; but the law of blockade is the interdiction of commerce with the blockaded party.

A blockade is a siege by sea; the besieging party wishes to reduce the besieged party with the least possible delay, and one of the most efficacious means is to cut off all exterior relations, to prevent the introduction of provisions, or the exportation or importation of all goods, even those that are neutral.

Respect of a blockade is a fixed rule of international law; but it has been always understood, and the Congress of Paris confirmed this interpretation, that, in order to be legal, the blockade should be notified in an authoritative manner to the respective Governments of the neutral Powers; and especially that it ought to be moreover effective, that is to say, that the besieged party ought to be enveloped by a sufficient naval force.

The seceded States have no navy, and unless they can manage to improvise one by buying ships, (and they will still need sailors,) they will remain incapable of blockading any of the ports of the United States. The Government of Washington, on the contrary, possesses a sufficient maritime force to completely arrest our commerce with the principal ports of the new Confederation and of the Gulf of Mexico. The penalty attached to the violation of a blockade is the confiscation of the ship and its cargo.

It should be held in mind that all captains at sea are considered as having been notified of the blockade, and cannot avail themselves of the plea of ignorance.

We need not speak of the dangers of privateering, because we are certain that no French subject is going to accept the letters-of-marque offered by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to all maritime brigands who wish to attack vessels coming out of the port of New-York; and the proof of this is, that our Government has not felt the necessity of making, on this subject, an official proclamation, as the English Government has done.

We can understand that the love of liberty and of glory should have pushed generous and gallant spirits under the flag of GARIBALDI. They did not go to Palermo, to Messina, to Reggio, to the Volturno, in order to stuff their pockets with gold; they went there to fight for the independence of Italy, with only what was strictly necessary—a musket and a bayonet, a pair of shoes, a piece of red flannel on the back, bread, when it could be had, and not a cent of pay.

We can understand also that the sons of the crusaders and of the aristocracy should enroll themselves under the cross-keys of St. Peter; they have at least the pretext of conviction and of religious credulity. But the contempt and the indignation of the public will follow, on their return, the brigands and filli-busters who may come charged with the booty from American commerce, stolen in the open sea, the pistol and boarding axe in hand, with the permission of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When the daring corsairs of Morlaix and Saint Malo took to the high seas, and returned dragging in their prizes, it was not booty they sought; they went out to combat the enemy of their country—it was the English fleets they attacked with such admirable daring.

To-day, the system of privateering authorized against the property of the United States, with which we are at peace, and for which we have always cherished a national sympathy, will only be a system of highway robbery without excuse—a miserable and ignoble speculation of brigandage, condemned by all honest nations."

PARIS, Tuesday Evening, June 4, 1861.

Extraordinary rumors, of which, so far as I know, nothing has been heard in London, are circulated in Paris to-day touching the health of the Queen of England. The *Gazette de France* says that "Dr. SCHŒLEIN has been sent for to London to attend a consultation of French and German physicians on the state of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasiness."

The following mysterious paragraph appears, under the head of "latest news," in the new journal, *Le Temps*:

"We learn from Berlin that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince WILLIAM, are going to pay a visit to London about the middle of July. It appears that the great object of their journey is to procure a *salutary emotion* for Queen VICTORIA—to change the current of her thoughts by their society. The rumors that circulate about Her Majesty's condition are truly alarming, and awaken the most sincere sympathy here. Her Majesty is only 42 years of age; her bodily health is perfectly good, and it may be reasonably hoped that, under proper treatment, the moral malady with which she is afflicted will soon disappear."

This paragraph contains an insinuation that Queen VICTORIA, like her grandfather, GEORGE III., is out of her mind. There was a report some time ago that the Duchess of Kent had died a Roman Catholic; and that the Queen, who felt the loss of her mother most intensely, had, in her grief, become one also. This statement, however, was thought to be a calumny, invented by an Ultramontanist French paper, and it was treated with contemptuous silence in London. The present rumors, however, will occasion much excitement when they come to be known there, and I should think there can scarcely fail to be a Parliamentary explanation about them.

The discussion of the new Press law comes on in the legislative body to-morrow. The relaxation which the Government now proposes to make in the Draconian system invented in 1852, is in itself infinitesimally small, but the Press generally inclines to accept the change with cheerfulness and gratitude, on account of the liberal tendencies which they wish to think it discloses. The journals will continue to be, as heretofore, at the absolute mercy of the Government, but as long as the spirit which dictated the decree of Nov. 24 continues to prevail in the Emperial councils, there is fair ground to hope that they will enjoy a considerable measure of liberty, which in the nature of things must go on increasing, unless the Emperor openly adopts a reactionary policy, and this it will be very difficult for him to do. The clause in the very short bill which is of the greatest practical importance, is that which abolishes the absurd enactment that two judicial condemnations, however trivial, (even if only to a nominal fine of f5,) should necessarily and *ipso facto* entail the suppression of a newspaper. The provision that the effect of warnings shall be cured by prescription after the lapse of two years, although it removes one of the monstrosities of the law, which was a good subject for declamation against the Government, is in reality no boon, because the Government can always suppress a journal when it likes, either by going through the form of warnings, or by the more summary process of a decree, signed by the Emperor, without reason assigned. A like observation may be made with regard to the other "soft sawder" clauses in the bill. The small Liberal Party in the Chamber headed by EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES FAVRE will move amendments, the effects of which, if acceded to, would be to put the Press upon a secure, (and to a great extent,) a really liberal footing, but there is not the remotest chance of their amendments being carried. They will, however, give rise to an interesting debate, and possibly may be supported by several members who habitually vote for Government. The substance of these amendments is, that any citizen shall be at liberty to found a journal on his own responsibility without asking leave of the Government; that all press offences shall be tried by a jury; that the rule that no evidence can be admitted to prove the truth of a libel, shall not apply to the case of public functionaries whose conduct in the execution of their functions may be criticised by the Press; that the Government shall no longer have the power arbitrarily to deprive a printer of his license, and that no merely working printer shall be liable to prosecution.

Plon Plon (who, by the way, is said to be going to the United States within a very few days) has got himself into trouble by publishing in his own peculiar moniteur—the *Opinion Nationale*—one of the most absurd pieces of extravagant adulation that a vile flatterer was ever found to put his pen to. You will find the article in the English papers of a few days back. The signature appended to it is that of M. E. ABOUT, a man who, from his talent, is worthy of better things. The *Patrie* to-night says that the Minister of the Interior most severely blames the production, and has given the editor of the *Opinion Nationale* notice that, if he transgresses in like manner again, very severe measures of repression will be resorted to. This intimation of the *Patrie* is very curious, and betrays serious differences between Prince NAPOLEON and his Imperial cousin. I don't like Plon Plon, but I can't help saying that his name has lately represented civil and religious liberty; and the snubbing which he now gets from authority, coupled with the part ultimately taken by the Emperor in favor of MURAT in the case of the Free Masons, is to my mind strong confirmatory evidence of rumors which I hear, that the Emperor is leaning more strongly in favor of the temporal power of the Pope and against Italian unity than he did but a very few days ago.

The serious illness of Count CAVOUR, who has been bled six times, and after being frequently reported convalescent, has, according to the latest news, had a relapse, is a matter of European anxiety.

You know, I dare say, that the appeal in the case of PATERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE, stands fixed for hearing on June 24. M. BERRYER will plead for Mrs. PATERSON, as before, and CHAIX D'EST ANGE, a most unscrupulous functionary, will represent the Government.

English Feeling Towards America.

From the London Examiner.

As the thinking and industrious people of this country wait for the first tidings of collision between Unionists and Separatists in America, one feeling predominates above all others—that of unaffected sorrow at the likelihood of kinsmen embruing their hands in one another's blood. The opposing hosts, in their mutual exasperation, repudiate, indeed, all political or social consanguinity. The *soi disant* aristocracy of Carolina are described by the *Times'* correspondent as thanking Heaven that their State was "founded by gentlemen," as lamenting that the far-famed ship which bore the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of New-England had not foundered at sea, and as sighing for some sprig of European Royalty round which they might rally for the perpetuation of their peculiar "domestic institutions." On the other hand, as the furrow of the schism deepens and lengthens, we have mild and moderate men like Mr. EVERETT, declaring that they find themselves forced by events to adopt the tone and attitude of partisans, against their original determination, and sorely against their will. "So long as it was only a question of the secession of the extreme South, I was content," says that eminent statesman and diplomatist, "to say, let them go, rather than shed blood to retain them; but when I find the Border States involved in the disruption, and members of the original Union by which the great commonwealth was established in danger of being riven from our side, I feel that there is no longer room to hesitate, and I reluctantly but zealously raise my voice in support of war." A still more significant and painful symptom of the rapid growth of internecine impulses and passions is that afforded by the recent reply of the Governor of Massachusetts to the General commanding the forces of that State in Maryland. But it is enough to note the uniform testimony which daily reaches us of the enthusiasm and zeal with which myriads of both young and old men hasten to join the ranks of civil conflict. *It is utterly impossible for any right-thinking man to look on such a spectacle with supercilious indifference or speak of it with any kind of satisfaction. Bad men and mad men there are, we are sorry to say, amongst us, who not merely do so in private, but who are not ashamed even in public to give vent to a selfish and sinister glee at what they stupidly mistake for the break down of popular government on the other side of the Atlantic.* Before a campaign has been begun or a battle fought, these birds of ill-omen raise their exultant cry, not merely over the hecatombs of civil war which they anticipate, but over the ruin of that vast home of republican liberty, which has always been to them a cause of spite and spleen. Who can tell what we and other peace-loving nations might suffer, if it were possible that a similar catastrophe should occur beyond the ocean? *America has hitherto been the only great country that for eighty years has maintained her integrity and independence, without a standing army.* What a curse to mankind generally, what a danger to us and to every other nation in Christendom having transmarine possessions, would be the transmutation of the unaggressive federalty founded by WASHINGTON into an anti-democratic and military State. Yet this, we suppose, is what our reactionary wiseacres in Parliament, like Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, and a few of our cotemporaries in the Press, unpatriotically sigh for. *For the sake of being able to count one jeweled diadem the more, and to see hereditary titles and estates founded in America, such politicians are ready to rejoice at the peril that threatens the existence of a policy under which a multitudinous people has dwelt in peace and thriven greatly for a period of eighty years.* But let no man say that in such sentiments the English people have any sympathy or share. Content with their own traditional forms of rule, they recognize in those of America that identity of purpose in the main which similarity of feature and modification of expression forcibly denote. They cannot and do not realize the possibility of their prosperous and powerful descendants wantonly flinging away the securities they have so long enjoyed for favorable growth in greatness, opulence and freedom. They do not believe that in any event the majority of the States will cease to be united in their old Federal bond, or that the main body of the American citizens will show any wavering in their attachment to the institutions whose practical worth they have for generations "experimented and proved." Even though a Planter Confederacy of Slaveholding States should succeed in establishing itself on their Southern frontier, the States of the Union would still number twenty millions of dutiful and devoted citizens within its ample confines; would still possess the greatest commerce and mercantile marine (after ours) in the world; and would still be able to boast with truth and justice that the foundations of freedom laid by WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN, had remained unshaken by the madness of a comparatively small and specifically inferior section of the community. For our own parts, we utterly distrust the vaunts and vaporings of the South; and we daily look more doubtingly upon their boasted capability of sustaining a protracted struggle. But in speculations as to the possible issue of the war, we are not disposed to indulge. *We are content to reiterate our unmingled sorrow at its occurrence, and our profound conviction that after the dark wave of adversity has swept over America, her self-reliant spirit will be found uncrushed, her love of liberty unchanged, and her fidelity to the flag of peaceful progress undiminished.*

Letter from Rev. Dr. Hamlyn, the Distinguished Missionary.

To the Editor of the London Compass:

SIR: Will you allow an American traveler, who has just arrived from the United States, to say that, on taking up the *Compass*, he reads almost the only article which he has seen in the English Press with which an American could fully agree. I refer to your article on the "American Civil War," in your last number of May 24. I am sorry to say the closing thought, that even now adjustment is possible, is not entertained by Americans, either North or South.

It is a matter of surprise and regret to American Christians that England should seem to have so much sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, the basis of which is Slavery, as a "Divine institution," and as "necessary to the highest civilization." Shall we call it an English sympathy, or a *Manchester sympathy?* Whatever may be its source, it will undoubtedly embitter the future relations of Great Britain with the 20,000,000 of freemen who constitute *the North*.

If you will allow me the space, I would call the attention of your readers to a few points of this controversy.

1. The Southern States can point to no violation of the Constitution on the part of the Northern States in order to justify this rebellion. They are very loud in denunciation, but have never pointed out one fact in support of their accusations.

2. The absurdity of any such charge will be at once apparent to every one who considers that for the last twenty years and more the *political power of the country has been wielded by the South itself.* It was Southern policy which rejected the overtures of England and France in reference to *privateering*, doubtless foreseeing, as not distant, what is now passing before us. Let Englishmen then remember that whatever accusations are brought against the past policy of the United States are brought especially against the South—the party in power.

3. The real question at issue is in danger of being lost sight of by those who survey the contest from a distance. The South demands the unlimited extension of Slavery. It demands the right to hold slaves in every State of the Union, to carry slaves into every territory, and contemplates the ultimate reopening of the Slave-trade.

President LINCOLN was elected on a platform of principles ("the Chicago Platform") in direct opposition to these doctrines. Hence secession, hence the present civil war. It is amazing that intelligent Englishmen can say that there is no question of Slavery at the bottom of this contest!!

4. What Americans demand is not any *interference* on the part of England, but only that she should judge fairly and justly of their position in reference to the rebellion, and of the question really at issue. AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The Mistake of England.

From the Paris Opinion Nationale.

The speeches delivered by Messrs. DAYTON, CLAY, and FREMONT, at the American meeting, will create a sensation in England. What they say of the disinterestedness of France and the selfishness of England must give anything but pleasure to the English Government and the London Press. The *Times*, which has never understood the American question, will employ abuse rather than logic as a reply to the unanswerable arguments of Mr. CLAY, and will doubtless cite, in refutation of the assertions of Mr. DAYTON and Mr. FREMONT, the testimony of its correspondent, Mr. RUSSELL, whose predictions have all thus far been belied by events.

England, without recognizing the independence of the Slave States, has formally declared that she will consider them "a belligerent power," and she consequently disputes the right of the Washington Government to treat the corsairs of the South as pirates. The Northern people regard this declaration as an act of weakness—as a concession made to Southern Planters. It is against this act of weakness, against this abandonment of all the liberal views of the English people, that Messrs. CLAY and FREMONT have protested with energy; and their protest acquires all the greater importance from the fact of their being regarded as the interpreters of the secret policy of the Washington Government, and of the patriotic sentiments of the American people. *What England wants is to keep in the good graces of the South, and not to wound too acutely the just susceptibilities of the North. In this game she will not succeed.* She will only embitter the Republicans without satisfying the slaveholders. It appears too evidently, from the proclamations of Mr. LINCOLN, the dispatches of Mr. SEWARD, and the speeches delivered the day before yesterday in Paris, that the Government of the United States is determined to suppress the rebellion, regardless equally of the weaknesses and the threats of England.

A TREASONABLE CORPORATION.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Complicity of its President with the Rebels—Evidences of his Guilt—Merited Retribution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

The efforts of the rebels to embarass the movements of Federal troops have fallen with peculiar severity upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By their acts, the business of the road has been almost wholly suspended, and a blow given to its prosperity from which it will never recover. A more direct line of road between New-York and Western Virginia, *vid* Sherman's Valley to Harrisburgh, Penn., will at an early day be constructed. The loyal people of Western Virginia will be brought into closer relations with the Union men of the North. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been one of the most active instigators of the rebellion against the Government. Personally, his traits of character deprive him of much influence, but as the President of one of the great national lines of railway, and his control of the servants of the Company, and his power of directing the business of the road to give aid and comfort to the rebels, have made his efforts seriously felt. Months before the North had any suspicion of the designs of the Southern traitors, GARRETT, who seems to have been cognizant of the plot, made a public speech at the opening of the Eutaw House, in which he foreshadowed a war between the North and the South, and pledged the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the services of its thousand of employes for the defence of the South and its institutions. He has endeavored to keep his word, though his efforts have recoiled most disastrously upon his road; indeed, nothing but the protection of the Federal Government has prevented its entire destruction. The rebels, with a malignity that looks like despair, have been for weeks past engaged in destroying the road, its property and machinery. The following expensive bridges along the line of the road have been destroyed: Opeguon Creek, 147 feet span; Sleepy Creek, 219 feet span; Patterson Creek, 145 feet span; North Branch River, 131 feet span; Buffalo Creek No. 2, 108 feet span; Buffalo Creek No. 3, 156 feet span; Martinsburgh, 200 feet span; Harper's Ferry 1,050; total, 2,156 feet.

This heavy destruction of property will have to be borne by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The treasonable acts of its President will preclude any claim for damages from the Federal Government, or from the State of Virginia under the new organization of the State Government. One of the first acts of GARRETT, after the riot in Baltimore, was to refuse to transport Federal troops over the road. The energetic action of the Government, in taking military possession of the Annapolis and Washington Road, defeated his traitorous purposes in this regard, though he succeeded for a time in placing his cars and machinery beyond its reach. He has continued, however, to act in collusion with the rebels—granting them every possible facility for the transportation of troops, munitions of war and provisions into the rebel camp at Harper's Ferry. Car-loads of cattle, horses, hogs and flour, manifested at the West, nominally for Baltimore, have been allowed to be stopped at Harper's Ferry, as if by compulsion, when circumstances show that it was done by design, and with the connivance of the Company. Within the last fortnight forty cars of grain were sent by SHRIVER, of Wheeling, to Brady's Mill, Md., and at that point it was re-manifested to Baltimore, as if it was legitimate Maryland trade, whilst the *cars* were marked to *Martinsburgh*, Va. Thirty-five of these cars had gone forward, and had been received by the rebels, when the Baltimore and Ohio Company had advices that the passage of their coal trains had been interrupted at Harper's Ferry. The Company instantly gave orders not to send forward the other five cars, and at the last accounts they were detained at Cumberland. This act plainly shows the complicity of the Company in furnishing supplies to the rebels. The same illicit traffic was encouraged on the eastern end of the road. Provisions were regularly sent over the road, manifested to Frederick, whence they were subsequently transferred in wagons to Harper's Ferry. Recruits for the rebel army have been constantly carried over the road in numbers of from thirty to forty at a time, from Baltimore and from Wheeling to Harper's Ferry—the parties disclosing their uniforms soon after passing the Relay House when going west, and Cumberland when coming east—the conductors on the road, who generally sympathize with the President of the Company in his secession feelings, granting them every facility. It is difficult to account for the singular infatuation of the Southern rebels in the mad career they are pursuing? With GARRETT it is especially unaccountable, as self-interest is the only principle of action that governs him. It is supposed that, in favoring secession, he has been actuated by an intense jealousy of the three great rival lines of railway at the North, deluding himself with the idea that in a Southern Confederacy the Baltimore and Ohio Road would have a monopoly of the Southwestern traffic.

He is now being made to feel the consequences of his traitorous acts. I trust the people of Maryland who have followed his lead will pause before they are placed in a similar dilemma.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Congressional Election—Who are Elected—Their Position—Affairs at the Polls—Michigan Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17, 1861.

The election for members of Congress in this State came off on Thursday last, and resulted in the choice of Union candidates in every Congressional District. The Secessionists have no cause for rejoicing, and look chop-fallen enough. They are not at all pleased with the result, especially in the first and Sixth Districts, where they expected to elect their candidates by overwhelming majorities. In the First District Hon. JOHN W. CRISFIELD is elected over DANIEL HENRY, Disunionist, by a large majority. This District was supposed to be one of the strongholds of secession, as it is composed of the lower counties of the Eastern shore, and the inhabitants are mostly slaveholders. In the Second District, Hon. EDWIN H. WEBSTER is reëleted almost without opposition. Messrs. WEBSTER and CRISFIELD are not quite so decided in their Union sentiments as many would like, but they are both good men, and no doubt will stand by the Government in the terrible crisis through which it is passing. In the Third District, CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, Unconditional Union, is chosen over WM. P. PRESTON, Esq., "Peace States Rights candidate, by a small majority. It is difficult defining Mr. PRESTON'S position, but he is probably a Secessionist under a masked battery. Mr. LEARY is a decided Union man, and his election is satisfactory to the Republicans. Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Unconditional Union, is defeated in the Fourth District by Hon. HENRY MAY, Douglas Democrat. Mr. MAY calls himself a Union man, but many of the Disunionists voted for him. They did so for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. DAVIS, and not for any love they bore his opponent. The defeat of Mr. DAVIS is to be regretted, for he is an able and fearless man, and would be of service to the Administration just at this particular time. Like all men of boldness and decision, Mr. DAVIS has warm friends and bitter enemies. He is a little ahead of the times in this latitude, and has to give way to a man of a more conservative stamp. In some waters it is necessary to fish with a pliant rod, and to use a great deal of caution, otherwise the fish may be frightened. In the Fifth District, the people have almost unanimously elected Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, who in the palmy days of Democracy was familiarly called the "Old War-Horse." He was once Governor of this State, but for some years past has been living in retirement among the hills of "Old Frederick." And now, in the days of secession and danger, the "Old man eloquent" emerges from his obscurity, and once more is to be heard his clarion voice, ringing forth eloquent peals in behalf of his country and his country's flag.

In the Sixth District, the last stronghold of secession, the Unionists have triumphed, and elected CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq, as their representative. Mr. CALVERT is an honest man and a true patriot, and when such men are sent to our halls of legislation, we may have some little hope for the safety of our country. The election of Union men in the First and Sixth Districts, takes our secessionists by surprise, and they feel very much chagrined at the result.

During the election at Spalding's Precinct, in Prince George's County, on Thursday, an altercation took place between Dr. BOSWELL and Mr. JOHN OGDEN, when pistols were drawn, and before either could fire, JUDSON JARBOE and GRAFTON SUIT fired upon Mr. OGDEN with shot guns, killing him instantly. Mr. OGDEN was a Union man. A soldier named FELIX MCCORMICK, belonging to Col. MOREHEAD'S Regiment, was shot on Friday night at the corner of Broadway and Gough-street. The affair caused an intense excitement at the time, and threats were made against the house of Mr. JACOB MYERS, from which the shot was fired. On being told by Mr. MYERS that the parties who had been accused of firing should be given up in the morning, and the matter duly investigated, the crowd dispersed, and no breach of the peace was committed. Dr. BUCKLER JONES, son in-law of Mr. MYERS, was arrested on Saturday as an accessory, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, but WM. MYERS, the son, could not be found. His family say he was in the house at the time the pistol was fired.

MCCORMICK was taken to a house near by, where he was attended by a physician, but such is his condition that he will not be fit for field duty for some time. A great many conflicting statements have been given of the affair, and in all probability the truth will not be arrived at, until an investigation takes place.

Col. MOREHEAD'S Regiment at Patterson's Park, struck their tents yesterday morning and moved to Mount Clare, at the other end of the city.

The Third Michigan Regiment, numbering 1,000 strong, passed through this city about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The Thirteenth New-York Regiment, formerly stationed at Annapolis and the Junction, reached this city yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Fort McHenry. During Saturday night the powder and other munitions of war stored at Pikesville Arsenal, Baltimore County, were brought through this city and transferred to Fort McHenry. The Boston Light Artillery Company, stationed at the Relay House, has been brought in and located at the camp near Mount Clare. All these movements have probably been made with a view to transport men and munitions to the seat of war at the shortest notice.

Virginia and Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having for a few weeks been daily a reader of the TIMES, I have found so much in it that expressed my views precisely as to prompt me to ask an insertion of one or two brief thoughts.

To the point: The great problem in our present struggle is, what shall be done with the negro? In my view, the present Convention at Wheeling have an opportunity to do a great and glorious act, such as never has hitherto been offered in America. They may declare all born after this date in Virginia to be free at the age of 21. If this were done in Virginia, it must soon be followed in the other Border States, and then further South. This is one way.

They may say that all slaves shall have secured to them by law the rights of the family. Husband and wife, parent and child, shall be relations held as sacred and binding among slaves as among the free, and the rights of the master shall never interfere with the duties and responsibilities arising from them. Let this be proposed on condition that such a change be made in the Constitution of the United States as to count all colored people, in States where marriage is thus legalized, as a basis of representation.

If Western Virginia can and will do something like this, then confiscate all the property of Secessionists, setting their slaves free and using their property to pay State bonds, and the State will have a future no less splendid than her past history has been.

Honors to Douglas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the suggestions that have appeared on this subject will have their effect, because they all spring from a common desire on the part of the true men of the United States to show all proper honors to the late statesman.

I have thought that one more suggestion might be added to the programme. Let every man that voted for Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency, at the late election, send a three-cent postage stamp to the Postmaster of his town, with the request that it be sent to the Committee in Illinois as his contribution. For that purpose the sum would amount to nearly $40,000, and through the Postmasters the three-cent stamps could be sent without expense, and without violating the Postal laws. *Second*—That any person who felt inclined to send a dollar bill, or five, or ten, or twenty, could do it in the same way.

We have some instances of public appreciation of men who have rendered great services to nations in history; that of RICHARD COBDEN, of England, who, having expended many years of his life, and a large portion of his fortune in making a war against the corn laws of England, he became poor at last. After his triumph, which ended in the abolition of the corn laws, the British people agreed, by common consent, to make up to him what he had expended in their cause, and they gave him a munificent sum. It came chiefly in small contributions; and his reply to the Committee on that subject shows how much higher his appreciation was of this tribute of gratitude and respect, in consequence of its having become so universal.

As many people who will see this article may not know who the Committee are that have been duly appointed, let me suggest that each one who has any contributions to make, should send them at once (if they have any doubt about any other direction) to the Postmaster at Chicago, Illinois, or else to the President of the United States, than whom no man is better qualified to appreciate the magnanimity, the conflict, and the personal fidelity of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. C. E. L.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

The Relation of England to the United States—Facts in the Case.

THE BEECHES, ——, Ohio, June, 1861.

You, Mr. TIMES, in common with most other people, are considerably exercised in regard to the future course of England. I should be also, if I did not consider that course—as made certain by her commercial position. Great Britain is wholly a commercial country, partly from its insular position, and more from the growth of manufactures and the possession of so many colonies. Because she is so filled with the idea of commercial profit, and because long possession of power has hardened and magnified her pride, she is, as you correctly said in the TIMES, most *intensely selfish*. If we judge the duties of nations towards each, by moral laws, what example of national selfishness can equal that of forcing the opium trade on China? But perhaps she is in this following the great law of selfishness which governs all old and dominant nations. It is because of this selfishness, however, as premises, that I am thoroughly convinced she will not only *not assist the Southern rebels*, but will actually, in the end, *come round to the aid of the United States*. The declaration of Lord RUSSELL was one of those blunders which Englishmen are continually committing about this country. They are too proud to study or understand the *facts* of the American Nation, until they are fairly struck into them by events. A Frenchman always understands us—an Englishman never. The reason of this, too, is obvious. French society is democratic; English society is aristocratic. The sympathies of the French are with us, and those of the English against, by natural laws of social affinity But to the case in hand. A very short time will compel England, stupid as she is in regard to us, to see certain facts, in regard to her relations, which stare her in the face with most tremendous consequences. I assume, as *premises*, that these facts will turn all her selfishness in favor of the United States Government.

First—Whether she does or does not get cotton, (the question which most alarms her,) there is a prior question of still greater magnitude. Never did England need *bread* as much as she does today. In no year, not even that of the Irish famine, did she import so much—and that is *a want which is constantly increasing*. The condition of the South and England is, in this respect, precisely alike. While the South is devoted to cotton, and England to commerce and manufactures, both must *depend on others for bread*. It is this which makes the blockade of the South terrible. It is this which will make England dependent on the North, and especially on the Northwest, for bread. Where else is she to get it? Let her boldest statesmen answer. Take some *facts* here. The 1860 census of England, just published, shows—what every census has shown for half a century—that *the agricultural population is diminishing*. England becomes every day more dependent on foreign nations for bread. Where will she get it? France is also becoming a permanent importer of bread; and throughout Europe the same fact is apparent, that the civic or artisan population increases faster than the agricultural. Only in most bountiful years can England get bread enough from any quarter than the United States. England cannot force it from us, and to withhold it is death. Here is one great fact. Let us take another.

Secondly—How is England to get *any* cotton if the rebellion does not cease? The South heavily embargoes cotton, and the United States Government will not permit a bale to be exported. There comes the *nut* of the question. The shallow-brained part of the English ignore the bread question, and would use the navy to break the blockade. This is what the equally shallow South expects and hopes for. Without questioning now the possibility of such a scheme, let us notice another fact. The South *will not raise this year a half a crop of cotton*, for obvious reasons. The war diverting her men, and the absolute necessity of cultivating corn, and the utter ruin of finances, will together, cut off half her crop. If this half, under the protection of the British Navy, were to be embarked, it must meet all the hazards of war, and the greater part of it be captured by New-England privateers for *then* the two hundred thousand seamen of the North will come into fearful action. In no event, therefore, can England get cotton, or bread, by a war on the United States. But, let us look at another fact, of more magnitude than all the rest.

Thirdly—A war with the United States would, in all human probability, prove the downfall of England. I know that at the English Government has been growing and strengthening during 800 years; that her ports encircle the earth, and her flag has been borne to the battle and the breeze. Give all this its due weight. But, England has never yet been attacked by Powers alike powerful on the ocean and on the land. Her great enemy has been France, and against France she has constantly played off Germany, while she kept command of the ocean. Now, how will stand the forces? From Germany she can get no help, for all Germany sympathizes with the Northern States, and has a hearty natural hatred of slave institutions. Who are the enemies of England? France comes first, alone equal to Great Britain in strength. For hundreds of years, France has panted for an op

FORD, it became necessary to examine the difference between the powers of Congress under the Articles of Confederation and those conferred on that body by the present Constitution, and the learned and venerable Chief-Justice who on that occasion delivered the opinion of the Court expresses himself in these words:

"But it must be remembered that, at that time, (1784,) there was no Government of the United States in existence with enumerated and limited powers; what was then called the United States, were thirteen separate sovereign, independent States, which had entered into a league or confederation for their mutual protection and advantage, and the Congress of the United States was composed of the representatives of these separate sovereignties meeting together as equals, to discuss and decide on certain measures which the States, by the articles of confederation, had agreed to submit to their decision. But this confederation had none of the attributes of sovereignty in legislative, executive or judicial power. It was little more than a Congress of Ambassadors, authorized to represent separate nations in matters in which they had a common concern."

* * * * * * *

"They (the Confederated States) were about to dissolve this Federative Union, and to surrender a portion of their independent sovereignty to a new Government, which, for certain purposes, would make the people of the several States one people, and which was to be supreme and controlling within its sphere of action throughout the United States." * *

"The new Government was not a mere change in a dynasty, or in a form of Government, leaving the nation or sovereignty the same, and clothed with all the rights and bound by all the obligations of the preceding one. But when the present United States came into existence under the new Government, it was a new political body, a new nation, then for the first time taking its place in the family of nations."

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"The principle upon which our Governments rest, and upon which alone they continue to exist, is the Union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits, in their internal and domestic concerns and *bound together as*, ONE PEOPLE *by a general Government* possessing certain enumerated and restricted powers, delegated to it by the people of the several States and exercising *Supreme authority* within the scope of the powers granted to it, throughout the dominion of the United States."

This opinion was delivered in 1856, and we may therefore guess in whose favor the issue would have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States; let us hope that the South will not gain any advantage by the mode of trial which it has selected. Yours, &c., L.

Army Rank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, under the head of Military and Naval Movements, we notice that certain officers have taken a stand in regard to the appointment of citizens to command in the Army, uniting in a petition, stating the injustice this is to those who, through better knowledge, by long service, and active experience in the field, are entitled to promotion.

Holding no commission, and aspiring to none, an outsider may be permitted to speak, to express the sentiments of many, who, by relationship with some of the most reliable officers in our service and their aid in behalf of the cause, feel themselves personally aggrieved by the gross injustice of the present state of things.

Many of the highest appointments in the Army have been made wholly without regard to previous knowledge or military experience; and can any unprejudiced mind doubt the disadvantage of this, or the advantage over the enemy of having men in command used to the service, and trained in the "science of war." If it does, let him turn to the details of this battle, of Great and Little Bethel.

We would not make invidious distinctions, and but refer to this particularly, as of recent and marked occurrence.

Who but a *citizen* soldier would have permitted his troops to rush on pell-mell and mow each other down; who, but one wholly unacquainted with the details of an intrenchment, have exposed his men to the galling fire of a *masked battery*, whose open mouth told him, probably for the first time, that such things were?—who but a citizen would under the circumstances have attempted anything but a "storm," if he had force enough, and if not, by a prudent tarry for reinforcements, scarce a Sabbath day's journey behind him, gain that *prestige* in all warfare—ancient and modern—victory on the *first* battle-fields?

Our descendants of the Pilgrims may have trusted too much to the name of Bethel—God's place, or God with us, as the end must prove He is—but blood should be spared, and it should never be forgotten that that great Christian soldier, OLIVER CROMWELL, in "trusting," bade his followers "keep their powder dry;" and that this most inglorious affair shows *Le Petit Corporal* should not be altogether condemned for believing that Providence favored the best-managed and heaviest artillery. Other defeats will prove this more and more, and the course pursued by the Government will, if continued, tend still further to this end.

All officers in the army are not dependent on the little they receive in, the way of pay for their support, and will military men of spirit and means be so insulted; will their professional pride endure it; will they, after braving years of toil and hard service, and becoming masters of their profession, be led like sheep to the slaughter, ashamed, in the ignominy of defeat by those who know no more of it than they of Blackstone or Coke or of the day-book and ledger?

No one doubts the *bravery* of the citizen soldier. In the instance before referred to, they were "fierce for the fray," and their disastrous defeat proves only the entire want of knowledge on the part of their commanders, unskilled in what they had undertaken, and in this battle opposed to an old artillerist of the Federal army. Many such have "seceded" to this rebel force, and to all, DAVIS has assigned high command. Opposed, on our side, are mainly men whose executive amounts to no more than the home drill of a Volunteer Regiment, or a month's encampment for a pleasure trip.

Where did NAPOLEON find his great Field Marshals, his JUNOT, his MURAT, and his LANNES? At the desk of a counting-room, or in a barrister's easy-chair? No! He picked them from the *line* of the army, and nobly, on many a glorious battle-field, they repaid him for their elevation,

That the claims of such in our service have been overlooked or set aside, it is only necessary to see the list of appointments since the war began, when it will be perceived that, with the exception of a few army officers who were at the Capital to press forward their own individual claims, every selection for the higher grades has been made from the walks of private life.

In a few instances these have had a West Point education, but resigning at an early period of their service for more lucrative employment, have not the experience of those who have spent years in the service of their country.

These can not all expect regular promotion; that must come in the end in the different corps; but the Senate has power to confer brevets for long and faithful service from any date, and the President to assign such without prejudice to the exercise of the full rank of more recent appointments when he feels that they are competent to "go forth to battle with the world alone."

That this course may be pursued, and the mischief of the present state of things in part be done away, those who ask feel that they have a right to claim. R.

The First Napoleon's Opinion of the Time Required to Train a Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While we are required by stern necessity to accept of raw recruits to fight the battles of the Union, they may perhaps be stimulated to greater industry in acquiring a knowledge of their duties by hearing the opinion of the First NAPOLEON on the time it requires to make a reliable soldier. In HARPER'S edition of *Alison's History*, vol 2, page 207, he cites the language of NAPOLEON on this question.

In a discussion respecting the naval conscription, TRUGET observed: "Much longer time is required to form a sailor than a soldier. The latter may be trained in all his duties in six months." NAPOLEON replied:

"There never was so great a mistake. Nothing can be more dangerous than to propagate such opinions; if acted upon, they would speedily lead to the dissolution of the Army. At Jemappe there were 50,000 French against 9,000 Austrians. During the first four years of the war all the hostile operations were conducted in the most ridiculous manner. It was neither the volunteers nor the recruits who saved the Republic, it was the 180,000 old troops of the Monarchy and the discharged veterans, whom the Revolution impelled to the frontiers. Part of the recruits deserted, part died; a small proportion only remained, who, in process of time, formed good soldiers. Why have the Romans done such great things? Because six years' instruction were, with them, required to make a soldier. A legion composed of three thousand such men was worth thirty thousand ordinary troops. With fifteen thousand such men as the Guards, I would every where beat forty thousand. You will not find me engaging soon in war with an army of recruits."

Such was the opinion of NAPOLEON. How necessary, therefore, is it that our "army of recruits" should be officered by men of experience? If we would escape more Great Bethel affairs, the Government must furnish our recruits with commanders competent to lead them. S. J. B.

Gov. Floyd at His Old Tricks—Stealing His Poor Old Mother's Arms.

For several days the Northern papers have published—without comment, and apparently without suspicion of its characteristic thievishness—a patriotic appeal of the light-fingered Governor to the sons of Old Mother Virginia, "to come promptly forward, and supply our men *with such arms as they may have*," for which a proper receipt will be given in each instance by the agent of the State. A prompt compliance is urged, "without a day to be lost," on account of the rapid approach of Federal troops from Ohio upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Now this appears from a *Confederate* stand-point, and would read in their history, as an appeal worthy the head and heart of a patriotic Virginian. But its patriotism is only apparent. It is, in fact, like this veteran pilferer's official orders to our Northern arsenals, one of the Governor's cunningly devised meal-tubs, with the tail of the cat sticking out. Gov. FLOYD, while Secretary of War, transferred from Northern to Southern arsenals more United States arms than would equip four times the number of troops the rebels have or can maintain in the field. Why then, this call for the surrender of every old fowling-piece, King's-arm, sabre, or what-not, that may have been rusting for generations in the cabins and garrets of the mountains and valleys of Virginia, or why transfer these weapons from the hands of the present possessors to others no better able to use them. It requires but a glance at the relative position of the parties, to detect the *false pretensions* of the appeal, and but a word to show its two faces. It is a *trap* to disarm the simple-hearted and faithful mountaineers of Virginia, in anticipation of the Western army of occupation, and deprive this loyal Union population of the means of cooperating with the Federal army in putting down the rebellion. Though couched in the language of appeal, it will be enforced with all the severity of a military order, and any attempt at evasion or non-compliance in the surrender will be set to the account of Abolition sentiments or submissionism, and draw down upon the defenceless citizen the cruelties and barbarisms which we know too well are the measures of "coercion" employed by these mad Secessionists even upon our own loyal people. The collections thus forced from these Union Districts are to be published abroad as the *voluntary* response of the people to FLOYD'S appeal, and an evidence of the universal prevalence among them of secession sentiments. The very desperation of the secession cause is the secret of their acknowledged executive ability in employing the right men in the right places for the accomplishment of their designs. And in no case have they followed their instinct more correctly than in the use they are making of FLOYD. He is accomplished in his *speciality*, and can practice it without scruple as well at home as abroad. He is the *Artful Dodger* of the Southern Confederacy, and when he falls, it will be when the honest laws of *meum and teum* are again righteously enforced in the Old Dominion. ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

A RAILROAD COLLISION IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 13th has the following account of a Railroad collision in Ohio: The collision on the Central Ohio Railroad, on Monday night, 10th inst., some four or five miles west of Bellaire, was frightful. It occurred at a sharp curve, and the night was intensely dark. The accommodation passenger train, with a few passengers, was dashing westward at the usual rate of speed. The wood train was crashing round the curve at high speed. Three men were killed outright—horribly mangled; two were severely wounded; all except one, poor men, employes of the Railroad Company, connected with the wood and construction department of the road. The dead were JOHN MITCHELL, of Barnesville, and MCCULLOCH, helpers on the train, and a citizen of Barnesville. The wounded were Mr. SAULSBURY, conductor, Mr. PORTER, engineer of the wood train, and GEORGE ELLIS, "wood-passer." The engineer's right shoulder blade was broken and he was otherwise severely hurt. Mr. SAULSBURY'S back was badly hurt, and he was miscellaneously bruised; and ELLIS had one leg broken, besides receiving several painful concussions. Our informant was not able to furnish the names of the other two who were injured. Mr. THOMPSON, conductor of the accommodation train, leaped from it the instant of the collision, and landed safely, excepting that one of his ankles were sprained. Mr. SHIVELY, agent for Adams' Express, and Mr. BROWN, baggage-master, were in the baggage car, when the tender of the engine was crushed in upon them. The former was somewhat bruised. The escape of either was almost miraculous, since the wreck of the tender was literally dovetailed into the baggage-car. Four or five wood cars were wrecked, and both locomotives were apparently destroyed. The wrecks were removed within a few hours, and the trains resumed their trips.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 33 and 83 on demurrer calendar, 266, 318, 347, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333, 61, 110, 309, 236, 280, 311, 214.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 925, 839½, 445, 296, 868, 778, 815, 948, 951, 954, 1035, 1047, 1053, 1119, 1145, 1147, 1199, 1207, 1249, 1289.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to the fourth Monday of June. *Part II.*—Nos. 1644, 1646, 1826, 1648, 1372, 1513½, 854, 1182, 238, 1330, 1670, 1876, 1882, 614, 1618, 1986, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

George C. Seymour, indicted for the murder of a coal-passer on board the *North Star*, was this morning arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Busteed appeared for him. His trial was set down for Thursday next.

SLAVE-TRADE.

Nathaniel Gordon was then put on trial under an indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade, being the master of the ship *Erie*, captured by the *Mohican*, with over 800 slaves on board.

Richard Crockett was the first witness called, and testified that he had till lately lived in Maine, and had known Gordon there in Portland; knew him first when he was two or three years old; don't know where he was born; knew his father and mother, his sisters and brothers; knew him till he grew up to be a man; his father was mate of a vessel out of Portland; I knew him till he died, and always supposed he was an American.

On cross-examination he said that Gordon's mother frequently accompanied his father to sea; never heard that Gordon was born anywhere but in Portland till to-day I heard he was born in the Mediterranean.

Mason Barney testified—That he built the *Erie* at Swansea, Mass.; last time he saw her was in 1849; had an interest in this vessel until seven or eight years ago; but don't know who owned her in August, 1860.

Lieut. Henry D. Todd stated that he was now attached to the *Cumberland* frigate, and was passed midshipman on board the *Mohegan* when she was captured, about fifty miles outside of the river Congo; he gave an account of her capture, the number and position of the slaves; witness went on board her after Lieut. Dunnington came back from her, to get ready to take the *Erie* home; after that Gordon and two others were sent on the *Erie* from the *Mohegan*, whither they had been taken; witness asked Gordon about the chronometer of the *Erie*, and Gordon told him he thought it was about fifty miles out of the true reckoning; made sail for Monrovia, 1,500 miles distant; the negroes appeared to have been on board but a short time; the coppers were not up to cook for them and the first day or two they were fed on biscuits and water; neither Dunnington nor witness knew how to manage the negroes, and Gordon and another showed them how to manage about their feeding, &c.; Warren was seen tampering with the negroes, and lest they should get up a revolt he was confined in one part of the cabin in irons, and Gordon was confined in his room and kept so till they got to Monrovia; witness had talked with Gordon after they discharged the negroes at Monrovia; Gordon said he did not go to Havana with the *Erie*; had no idea of taking her until a few hours before he did; had trouble in getting a mate, and had hired Warren as second mate, and afterwards he was first mate; on the chart of the Atlantic found on board the *Erie*, there was a track laid down as far as the chart went, which Gordon spoke of as the track of the *Erie*; Gordon said all he did on board was to send a man aloft; I understood he was responsible for the ship; he spake of Portland, Maine, as being his home; he said the *Erie* got ashore at the mouth of the Congo, when he came out with her from Havana; he always spoke as if he was master of her.

The case is still on.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Processes were returned this morning in several of the prize cases. Mr. Lord, who appeared for the claimants in one case, desired to raise the question for the consideration of the Court, whether on the libels in these cases there was the case made out of a state of war which would warrant the condemnation of these vessels as prizes.

No argument was had about it, but the point was laid over, to be brought up at a future time.

The Statute of Distribution—May the Widow of an Intestate Take as Next of Kin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Gould.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Richard H. Hinman et al.*—This action was brought to recover a deficiency on a bond and mortgage. It appears from the statement of the case, that in June, 1851, Thomas Lewis executed to the plaintiffs a bond conditioned for the payment of $20,000, which was secured by a mortgage upon five lots in Kings County. The mortgage was executed by Lewis and wife. Lewis died intestate, leaving his wife and three infant children, and a son, Joseph Lewis, who afterwards assigned his interest in the estate to one William Hutton; subsequently the widow of Thomas Lewis intermarried with Richard H. Hinman, one of the defendants. In August, 1854, Andrew V. Stout was appointed administrator of Thomas Lewis, and in May, 1856, the plaintiffs commenced an action to foreclose the mortgage, making the administrator a party. The premises were sold and a deficiency reported to the amount of $7,674 14, for which judgment was docketed against the administrator on the 17th of November, 1856, and execution issued thereon. The defendants appeal from the judgment on the ground that the judgment cannot be sustained against Mrs. Hinman, as she is not in the contemplation of the statute liable, she not being one of the *next of kin*. The further ground is taken that the statute of distribution directs the estate to be distributed to the widow, children or next of kin. That the right of action is given against the next of kin only, and that right being confined to them, the Court cannot, by intendment, extend it to others not expressly embraced in it. That the action cannot be maintained against Mrs Hinman, because it does not appear, nor is it charged, that she had any separate estate. The respondent's counsel takes the point that a widow is to her deceased intestate husband one of the *next of kin*, as relative to whom assets are paid or distributed within the meaning of the statute of distribution. The same ground is taken by the guardian *ad litem*, who concludes his case by the point taken, that the plaintiff should have collected his debt out of the mortgaged premises, when he might have done so, and his neglect so to do discharges from all liability for deficiency the administrator as well as the next of kin. Decision reserved.

Hopper and Jackson, attorneys for plaintiffs and respondents; Alexander W. Bradford, of counsel. P. G. Galpin, attorney for Hinman and wife; R. S. Emmet, guardian *ad litem*.

Decision in the "Volks Garten" Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The House of Refuge vs. *Kalb & Betchel*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. Plaintiffs instituted the proceedings to compel the defendants to take out a theatrical license, or to close their theatre. The defendants interposed a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground of misjoinder, which was now overruled by the Court, and judgment given for the plaintiffs thereon, with leave to the defendants to withdraw the same and answer, on payment of costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Wm. A. Coit* vs. *Henry Holahon et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw the same and answer, on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Genet, et al* vs. *Mira, et al.*—Commission denied. Case to be placed on Special Circuit Calendar.

Hulse vs. *Weed.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Robertson vs. *McKenen.*—Motion denied; costs to abide events.

Hayes vs. *Miller.*—Motion denied.

Powers vs. *Cadwell.*—Allowance of five per cent. granted.

Work et al, vs. *Boig et al.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

American Screw Company vs. *Ellis et al.*—Motions granted, costs to abide event.

Tiffany vs. *Bowerman et al.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Wolf vs. *Craig.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Tracy vs. *Cleu et al.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Stevens vs. *Birsbane.*—Motion granted.

Whitall vs. *Cook.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Davis vs. *Fisher.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Bowles vs. *Sargent et al.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Sylvester Brush vs. *Hezekiah Kohn.*—Motion for new trial denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Farmington vs. *Solomon.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s5 73¾
6,000	do	83	400	do	s10 73¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83½	500	do	73½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	50	do	bnwk 73½
1,500	Tr, 10¾ ₱ Ct. Nts	100¾	50	do	s15 74
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	99¾	50	do	74¼
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75	86	100	do	bnwk 74¼
7,000	Virg. St. 6s	s15 40	600	do	74¾
10 000	do	41	100	do	74
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	49¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	41¾
12,000	do	49	100	do	42
1,000	do	s48½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	11¾
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	37½	200	do	11¾
1,000	do	37¾	5	do	11¾
2,000	do	37⅞	56	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24¾
8,000	do	38	50	do	24¾
20,000	do	38¼	50	Panama Railroad	106
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	36¾	100	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip.	66¾
15,000	do	36¾	200	do	s10 66
1,000	E. R. 3d Bs, '83	83	100	do	66¼
2,000	E. R. C. Bs, '82	85	100	do	s30 66¾
2,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1 m.		100	do	66¾
	S. F. Con. bds	91¾	50	Gal. & Chicago Rd	60
1,000	M. & S. F. bds	72	100	do	b10 60
1,000	H. & St. J. R. bds	30	200	do	60¼
5,000	N. J. Cen 2d m	102	50	do	60½
55	Am. Ex. Bank	75	450	do	60¾
50	Metropolitan Bk	76⅞	100	do	60¾
103	Pac. Mail St. Co	65	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23¾
50	do	s10 64	200	do	s30 23¾
150	Erie Railroad	23⅜	100	do	23¾
150	Hudson River R	31	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	35¼
200	Brooklyn City R	105	160	do	35½
150	Reading R.	b3 22⅜	110	do	35½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup.	75	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	80
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	83	25	Pac. Mail St. Co	65
1,000	U. S. 6s, do	s10 64	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	55	50	Hud. River R.	s10 32
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	35	50	N. Y. C. Railroad	73⅞
5'000	do	s5 34½	100	do	s10 73¾
2,000	do	s3 34⅝	100	Reading R	32⅜
1,000	do	s3 35	200	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	66
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	40	10	do	65¾
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	38	100	Galena & Chi. R.	60¼
5,000	do	38¼	150	Chi. & R. I R	35½

TUESDAY, June 18—P. M.

There is a continued show of firmness of demand on the Stock Exchange, and a further advance in prices to-day, which even unfavorable advices from our army in Virginia failed to materially check or reverse. The leading Stocks on both the State and Railway lists, Missouri 6 ₱ cents. and New-York Central shares, were in good request—the former leading off 38¼ ₱ cent., against 37¼ yesterday, and the latter 73¾@74 ₱ cent., against 73⅜@¾ in our previous report. These Stocks and Galena and Chicago gave firmness to nearly the whole market, and the bidding was advanced on Toledo, Rock Island, Reading and Michigan Southern, (of both classes,) from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales. The rise in Panama is 1@1¼ ₱ cent., and for Erie there is a continued demand at 23¼@23 ₱ cent. Illinois Central shares are less excited this week, but maintain a singular steadiness, at prices 5@6 ₱ cent. above the London quotations, without seeming to reduce the supply of the cash stock at the command of the Brokers. For the State Stocks, other than Missouris, the demand was not quite so animated as yesterday, nor the supplies pressed on sale to the same extent. Virginias close weaker, while Tennessees are comparatively steady. The General Market at 4 o'clock was dull in movement, but firm in prices. The securities deposited by the National Bank of Albany to protect its circulating notes, were sold at auction to-day by Mr. S. DRAPER, under direction of H. H. VAN DYKE, Esq., Superintendent of the Bank Department. The prices were as follows.

$37,100	New-York State 5s, 1874	86¼
20,000	New-York State 5s, 1871	87¾
8,000	New-York State 5s, 1871	87¾
1,000	New-York State 5s, 1862	98½
5,000	New York State 5½s, 1865	95½
5,000	United States 5s, 1867	88¼

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Australasian* to-morrow were made partially firmer on Bankers' bills on London by the considerable arrival of English Gold ₱ *City of Baltimore*. The rates remain at the range of 105½@106 ₱ cent., with less disposition on the part of the leading establishments to concede anything from their counter rate to effect large sales. Merchant bills are also a fraction firmer, and fair and choice signatures range 104@105½ ₱ cent. The impression is that a further considerable arrival of Gold will be here to-morrow or next day on the Cunarder that left England on the 9th June. The creation of Merchant bills against the shipment of Domestic Produce continues on a liberal scale, and the receipts of Grain and Flour from the West quite equal to this and the home demand. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water by the New-York Canals alone, during the second week in June, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	21,760	463,204	444,450	
1861	44,203	986,863	843,805	6,238
Increase	22,443	623,659	399,355	8,238

We have nothing new to remark in the Money market.

Among the financial suggestions made to the Government on the ways and means of defraying the cost of the present war, is one from Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall street, an old private banker and editor and founder of the well-known *Bank Note Reporter*. The plan of Mr. THOMPSON as addressed to the President and Secretary of the Treasury and published in circular form for popular distribution, is, practically or substantially, to establish an Issue Department in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-York, for Circulating Treasury Notes, of all denominations, as a National Currency, based on the pledge of 75 ₱ cent. of Government Stock and 25 ₱ cent. of Bullion, and redeemable at all times, on demand, in New-York, in Specie. Mr. THOMPSON'S proposition is to place the issue and management of this department under a Board of Currency, of which the Sub-Treasurer at New-York, shall be *ex-officio* a member, and if desired, the chief or managing director. For Army and other Government disbursements the Board to prepare and issue to the Treasury proper, such amounts of Currency as may be required on the deposit of Stocks and Bullion in the proportions named, or a larger proportion of stocks, if the public should voluntarily apply for this Currency in exchange for Specie, so that the proportion of Specie to the whole Circulation is maintained at 25 ₱ cent. It is further proposed that in addition to the ordinary circulating notes, the Commissioners to have power, by advice and consent of the President, to issue, in exchange for specie, notes bearing interest and payable only at the expiration of thirty days notice from the holder. Mr. THOMPSON concludes:

"It is my opinion that during the war, and while the Government disbursements are so enormous, and while individual and Bank credits are impaired, this measure will give the Government from 50 to 70 millions, and save forcing upon the market an equal amount of loans; but should the volume of this currency be sustained at 25 millions only, the relief will be essential, and the saving in interest very considerable. And, further, I believe the measure will be of great benefit to the people and to the army, inasmuch as it will furnish a paper currency which will be free from discount—free from risk of failure—convenient for remittances by mail, and much more desirable to carry when traveling or marching, than gold."

The attention of merchants and others having collections or exchange to make at Chicago, Illinois, is directed to the card of Messrs. E. K. WILLARD & Co., of that city, in another part of this paper, whose references are most respectable.

The loan office of the Confederate State of Louisiana having advised the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of New-Orleans not to permit the transfer of 100 Shares of the Bank from a New-York holder who had sold it to a party in New-Orleans, for value received, and the Bank having pursued this line of action, thereby defeating and damaging the New-York stockholder, in the ordinary purchase and sale of the shares of the Bank as provided in its charter and by-laws, the latter has attached the means of the Bank in this City, in the hands of Messrs. MATTHEW MORGAN SONS, to abide the issue of a New-York trial on the merits of the case; which, from its peculiar surroundings, promises to be an interesting one.

The Receiver of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad gives notice that he will pay, on presentation at his office in Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York, the Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds, Eastern Division, payable 1st May, 1861; also Coupons of the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee, in aid of the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, payable 1st Sept., 1860, and 1st March, 1861. This road shows a large increase in earnings the present season. The comparative statement is as follows:

	May, 1860.	May, 1861.
Passengers	$22,782 07	$23,495 90
Freight	44,158 88	86,382 24
Miscellaneous	2,682 52	3,593 71
Total	$69,623 47	$113,471 85
Increase		$43,348 38
Earnings 5 months, 1861		$332,463 59
Earnings 5 months, 1860		233,978 20
Increase		$98,485 39

The business of the road is highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the officers complain of the great deficiency in rolling stock.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of the State Treasurer of Michigan, in another column, inviting proposals for a State loan of $500,000, for the equipment of the regiments of that State, the bids for which are to be opened on the 8th of July. The bonds will be issued of four different denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. It is expected that the bonds of less than $500 in amount, will be taken in Michigan. The Legislature, in authorizing this issue of bonds, has limited the amount to a sum not exceeding one million dollars. Of this amount it is not expected that more than the sum now offered ($500,000) will be issued. Great care has been taken to make the loan a desirable one for capitalists, the bonds, among other things, being exempt from taxation. The rate of interest is 7 ₱ cent., to meet which, a tax has been authorized and a sinking fund provided for, for the gradual payment of this loan. The funded debt of the State is only about two and a quarter million dollars, and beyond this it cannot be increased, except in case of rebellion or war.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 17.	LOANS. June 10.	SPECIE. June 17.	SPECIE. June 10.
Philadelphia	$3,146,000	$3,147,000	$784,000	$738,000
N. America	2,854,769	2,910,356	704,529	690,587
Farm. & Mech.	4,200,567	4,181,558	1,229,128	1,157,304
Commercial	1,463,000	1,414,000	272,000	273,000
Mechanics'	1,467,247	1,457,535	284,423	281,910
N. Liberties	1,276,000	1,306,000	357,000	359,000
Southwark	942,356	944,683	250,046	244,000
Kensington	644,987	646,767	165,638	167,538
Penn Township	666,438	642,421	166,494	167,443
Western	1,343,372	1,348,180	383,742	376,097
Man. & Mech.	1,002,360	1,039,280	154,525	163,128
Commerce	676,458	683,179	186,990	198,049
Girard	2,018,899	2,058,976	295,209	295,167
Tradesmen's	498,694	519,517	134,742	131,696
Consolidation	437,564	451,765	91,282	98,002
City	682,415	679,800	119,405	117,123
Commonwealth	421,792	431 093	65,426	66,564
Corn Exchange	312,000	327,000	92,000	90,000
Union	293 619	295,600	64 888	62,700
Total	24,288.443	24,585.344	5,927,466	5,767,994

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 17.	DEPOSITS. June 10.	CIRCULATION. June 17.	CIRCULATION. June 10.
Philadelphia	$1,753,000	$1,697,000	$248,000	$254,000
North American	1,814,568	1,828,976	259,457	268,470
Farm. & Mech.	3,192,422	3,071,109	380,545	376,309
Commercial	794,000	738,000	123,000	134,000
Mechanics'	731,359	739,221	119,505	123,810
N. Liberties	995,000	1,032,000	92,000	88,000
Southwark	769,562	695,991	172,936	176,823
Kensington	422 351	444,810	105,995	115,045
Penn. Township	470,783	457,477	57,330	60,405
Western	981,294	939,169	102,100	109,935
Man. & Mech	482,688	496,365	80,195	89,027
Commerce	847,563	843,474	64,110	68,155
Girard	1,156,763	1,153,167	162,640	168,159
Tradesmen's	348,254	360,277	64,490	69,040
Consolidation	224,611	234,196	64,370	66,630
City	331,930	318,558	54,640	59,560
Commonwealth	174,174	172,165	73,035	81,815
Corn Exchange	195,000	211,000	64,000	66,000
Union	176,520	161,790	30,975	31,894
Total	15,379,859	15,267,875	2,199,057	2,284,862

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	June 17.	June 10.	
Capital Stock	$11,816,520	$11,816,345	Inc.. $175
Loans	$24,282,443	$24,585,344	Dec.. 302,901
Specie	5,927,466	5,767,994	Inc.. 159,472
Due from other Bks.	1,309,343	1,178,685	Inc.. 133,578
Due to other Banks.	2,477,029	2,548,406	Dec.. 66,377
Deposits	15,379,559	15,267,675	Inc.. 111,784
Circulation	2,199,057	2,284,862	Dec.. 90,805

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 18.

STOCKS dull. Pennsylvania State 5's 77½; Reading Railroad 16¼; Morris Canal 39; Long Island Railroad 8¾.; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 18, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 85 bbls. Ashes, 9,305 bbls. Flour, 406 bbls. Corn Meal, 64,995 bushels Wheat, 35 145 bushels Corn, 12,671 bushels Rye, 26,200 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Malt, 1,542 pkgs. Provisions, and 629 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request, to-day, at buoyant prices; sales 5,900 bags at from 10½c.@14c., according to quality, ₱ lb., usual terms, the market closing very firm for this description; sales were made of 200 mats Java at 17c.; and 60 bags Laguayra at 13¾c. ₱ lb. The receipts of Rio Coffee, during the past week, were 11,900 bags; and the sales and shipments, 13,612 bags. Of the week's business, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark: "There has been a good demand for Rio, and the market closes firm at an advance of ¾c. ₱ lb. Total sales reach 12,516 bags, including 2,800 balance per *Mary A. Forrest* and *Bahia*, at 11c.@13½c.; 900 per *Leighton*, at 13¾c @14c.; 924 per *Snowden*, at 12½c.@13½c.; 1,000 per *Panama*, at 12¼c.; 750 per *Justina*, at 13¼c.; 600 per *Campanero*, at 13¼c.; 950 per *Parana*, at 13¼c.; and 750 per *Zingarella*, at 12¾c. 1,000 bags have been shipped from first hands to the West." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 129,277 bags, including 112,038 bags Rio and Santos, 7,194 bags Maracaibo, 4,667 bags Laguayra, 2,213 bags Singapore, 770 bags Costa Rica, 600 bags Bombay, 500 bags Java, and 460 bags St. Domingo. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Rio, 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 782 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another unfortunate encounter with the rebel forces, in which a small body of our troops were literally run into the very jaws of destruction, is recorded this morning. The first Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. McCOOK, were on Monday afternoon sent out from Alexandria by rail to Vienna, with orders to drop companies at various points along the route, to hold the road safe from damage by the rebel forces. All but four companies had thus been dropped, when, on approaching Vienna, a masked battery stationed at a curve in the road, which at that point passed through a deep cut, opened upon the train, with round shot, shell and grape, causing the death of a number of our troops, and wounding many others, before the train could be stopped. Some of the running gear of the train was damaged by the fire, so that the engine, which was in the rear, could not draw it back out of range, and the men were consequently forced to leave the cars and retire on foot, which they did in good order, taking their killed and wounded. Finding that the rebel battery was supported by a regiment of infantry and a body of cavalry, Gen. SCHENCK, who commanded the expedition, thought it prudent to retire, which he did, without further molestation from the enemy, who are understood to have been South Carolinians. The engineer in charge of the train detached his engine and returned to Alexandria, leaving the troops to their fate.

We have startling intelligence from Missouri. An extra of the St Louis *Democrat*, published yesterday, announces that an engagement had taken place at Booneville, between Gen. LYON'S forces and the rebel forces there, in which the latter were totally routed, with a loss of *three hundred killed and six hundred taken prisoners*, while the Federal loss was but seventeen. Ex-Gov. STERLING PRICE, commanding the rebels, is reported to be mortally wounded. There is some doubt in St. Louis as to the reliability of the report of the engagement, but a dispatch received previously announced that cannonading had been heard in the direction of Booneville. Former advices indicated that Gen. LYON, the commander of the Federal forces, was in hot pursuit of the traitor Governor, with a strong likelihood that he will overtake him, probably at Booneville, where JACKSON was endeavoring to concentrate all his available force, though he does not appear to have been there in person. On Sunday morning last he had two thousand men there, with about a thousand more on the opposite side of the river, and cannon had been planted upon elevated ground commanding the approaches. Capt. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, is reported to be on the Missouri border with a large body of horse, ready to meet JACKSON should he attempt to escape in that direction. The chances appear to be rather against the traitor Governor.

A skirmish at "long range," across the Potomac, took place on Monday, between a portion of Col. STONE'S command, at Conrad's Ferry, and a body of rebels on the other side. The enemy brought up three or four six-pounders, with which they fired a number of rounds, but did not succeed in doing any damage. The fire was returned by some twenty picked marksmen, with rifled muskets, but the distance was so great that only one of the rebel gunners was brought down. The enemy opposite Conrad's is supposed to be about 300 strong, while they have about a hundred cavalry near the mouth of Seneca Creek, where intrenchments have been thrown up, to command the roads to Leesburgh and Drainsville.

A forward movement from Fortress Monroe will undoubtedly soon take place. There is sufficient evidence that such a movement is contemplated; but the direction which it will take is of course left to conjecture. An expedition of three hundred of DURYEE'S Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. WARREN, left Hampton on Monday morning, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Great Bethel and elsewhere on the road to Yorktown, taking artillery and rations for two days. It is understood that the rebels are concentrating in large force at Yorktown. The trial with SAWYER'S American rifled cannon the other day, at the Rip Raps, was so successful that Gen. BUTLER has ordered several others to be rifled for a similar projectile. Our correspondent at the Fortress, who witnessed the experiment, gives us a full report of the manner in which it was conducted. The rebels at Sewell's Point were said to be engaged in constructing additional batteries there, and it was the intention to bring the gun to bear upon them.

From our special correspondent on board the *Niagara*, we have reliable intelligence from Fort Pickens and vicinity, to the 27th of May. The *Niagara* was to leave Pensacola immediately, to blockade the harbor of Mobile, and the *Powhatan* and *Brooklyn* were to perform similar service at the mouths of the Mississippi. This would leave only the *Sabine*, the *St. Louis*, the *Huntsville*, and the *Mohawk* to prevent a landing of the rebels in the rear of the Fort on Santa Rosa Island—a contingency which was not regarded as improbable, unless it could be prevented by the fleet. The Government, our correspondent thinks, should send at least six thousand troops to that point, and ten more steamers for service there, and in blockading the Gulf ports. An immense amount of labor has been expended in placing Fort Pickens in a proper condition of defence, but at the date of our correspondent's letter, much more remains to be done. The supplies and men which have since reached there, however, have doubtless gone far to remedy defects. The enemy was reported to be from eight to ten thousand strong, supporting a semi-circle of powerful batteries; but an attack upon the Fort was not expected immediately, as Gen BRAGG had sent a messenger to Col. BROWN, asking him not to return the fire of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders, indicating that the utmost harmony did not prevail among the rebel leaders.

In the Wheeling Convention yesterday, a resolution declaring that one of the leading objects o the Convention, after the establishment of a Provisional Government, is to effect a separation between Western and Eastern Virginia, was voted down by 57 to 17. An ordinance was reported from the Committee on Business by Mr. CARLILE providing for the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war. Another ordinance fixes the compensation of the State officers and members of the Legislature at much lower figures than they receive now.

Lieut. TYLER, of Virginia, who has been attached to the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, on the coast of Africa, but who came to this port recently in the slave-ship *Nightingale*, having come home on the plea of ill-health, has been arrested by the civil authorities and turned over to Commodore BREESE, commanding at the Navy-yard, for expressing secession sentiments, and declaring his intention to resign his commission and enter the service of the Southern Confederacy. He is held subject to the disposal of the authorities at Washington.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are brisk. The United States frigate *Potomac* is now in the dry-dock undergoing repairs; she will be stripped, recaulked, newly coppered, and thoroughly overhauled. The steam-frigate *Roanoke* is receiving her stores and ammunition; she will be ready in a few days. The steam frigate *Savannah* is receiving her stores and will also soon be ready. The *Brandywine* is undergoing repairs, and will shortly join the blockading fleet. The gun-boats *Albatross* and *Pengum* are taking in stores and ammunition. They will each carry four 32-pounders. The keel for a new frigate has already been laid in the yard.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McQUADE, from Oneida County, 770 strong, arrived from Albany yesterday noon, having been detained several hours on the way, by the grounding of the steam tow-boat. The regiment was received by some two hundred sons of Oneida; and a regimental color, beautifully embroidered, was presented to them in Washington Parade-ground. They remained in the City over night, and will proceed to Washington to-day, in company with another regiment from Albany.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, a very interesting case was argued yesterday, involving the question whether, under the statute of distribution, and within its meaning, the widow of an intestate is his *next of kin* for purposes of distribution, and as such may take his estate or her proportion thereof. A Special Term of the same Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, the "Volk's Garten" Theatre case was disposed of by a judgment for the plaintiffs, (House of Refuge,) on the demurrer interposed by the defendants. The case was stated in yesterday's TIMES.

The Stock market opened buoyantly yesterday, and at the early meeting of the Stock Board, free sales were made at generally improved prices. The Second Board sales were light, and less firmness was apparent. More activity was discernible in Sterling Exchanges, without any important variations in rates. The Money market exhibited no new features.

The sales of Flour were fair, and prices of desirable lots favored holders. Wheat and Corn were rather less sought after; choice lots of Spring Wheat, however, were firmer, and Corn was dearer. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Cotton, Molasses, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Seeds and Spices were limited. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky and Tobacco were in pretty good request. Rio Coffee was in brisk demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The cattle trade was quite brisk yesterday. About 3,200 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, including some 500 disposed of at that market place on Monday. Fearing the supply would be inadequate for the demand, butchers turned out strong, and bought up all but about 250, so that Wednesday buyers will have a small number to select from. Tuesday is getting to be *the* market day. In quality, the cattle ranked fair, with a few lots of very nice beeves, some of which sold for over 9c., though comparatively few reached that figure. Most of the sales were at 8¼c., or about last week's rates. Graziers were present, and anxious to purchase, but prices were generally above their mark.

Where will the Insurgent Army offer Battle?

Our readers will not have forgotten our attempt to demonstrate, some weeks since, that the insurgent army was distributed over so large an area that its communications could not be maintained, and that, consequently, some of its isolated divisions must either retreat or be cut off. Gen. JOHNSON'S command at Harper's Ferry, we ventured to suggest, was posted in a position utterly untenable—a *very trap*, whence it would be compelled either to retreat or surrender. A few days since, we began to receive news of the destruction of the bridges across the Potomac; then, of breaking up the boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; next, that the insurgents were tearing down the locks; and, finally, that they were destroying the dams on that costly work—together with accounts of much other of that preliminary devastation which usually marks the beginning, and too often the progress, of a retiring army.

The question now naturally arises for speculation and solution—What is to be the line of the retreat, and the strategical movements which will necessarily result from it; and, finally, the point which the rebel army is likely to select as the place where it may stake the existence of the insurrectionary Government on the result of a battle?

Public opinion has very generally fixed upon Manassas Junction as the chosen field of the approaching conflict; but we cannot suppose—although we do not hold a very exalted opinion of Mr. President DAVIS, or, indeed, of either of his traitor Generals, all of whom, as leaders of armies, have yet their first spurs to win—that the insurgents will be imprudent enough to risk the fate of the rebellion on that ground. It is true that, after first hastily occupying, they have since been industriously strengthening, that position—which possesses in itself no peculiar natural advantages for defence—and have already assembled a very formidable force there. But we look upon that force as merely intended to cover the retreat of Gen. JOHNSON'S command, and the intrenchments which have been formed there as only the customary prudent precaution against an unexpected attack.

As a question of *political strategy* on the part of the insurgents, the position now occupied by their army at Manassas Junction should certainly be maintained, in order to avoid the discouragement which *a retreat* always sheds over the spirit of a rebellion. But, viewed in a purely military aspect, there can be no doubt that the rebel army should retire upon Richmond—where, resting on James River, the surrounding hills and valleys, properly intrenched, would enable them to make a formidable and prolonged resistance.

In our view, this problem will be solved—though doubtless with much reluctance—in a council of war, with reference mainly to military prudence; and Manassas Junction, like Harper's Ferry, is therefore, we think, destined to be speedily abandoned; while the force which has already retired from the Potomac, will retreat up the Valley of Virginia upon Staunton, leaving only the needful detachments temporarily to guard the passes of the Blue Ridge, and follow on as the rear guard of the retreating army.

We are strengthened in this conclusion by the fact that Gen. JOHNSON'S command was unable to hold the line of the Potomac, and was compelled to retreat before the avenger of an injured country and his uplifted sword of justice, when every motive of prestige and pride that rebellion would need, urged him to maintain his advanced position. That army will, therefore, be equally incapable of making head against that same avenger when there is no longer a wide river in front on which he can hope to rest. His retreat, we think, must therefore be continuous, leaving only the question open whether he will join his forces to those of BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction, or take the turnpike and railroads for Staunton. Our impression is, very decidedly, that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad will find its capacity quite sufficiently taxed to dispose of the force already assembled at Manassas Junction; and that, besides the advantage of temporarily holding the passes of the Blue Ridge, it will be deemed desirable not to encumber that road with the additional weight of the Harper's Ferry division, and its artillery and baggage. We think, therefore, that the main body of this retreating army will take the Valley roads, and retire—as we surmised some weeks ago—by easy marches, upon Staunton and Rock-Fish Gap—a pass in the Blue Ridge, some fifteen miles east of Staunton, where Gen. WASHINGTON thought that, in the last extremity, we would be able, with a handful of brave troops, to keep back the British army while securing his retreat—should misfortune compel him to take that course—into the mountains of West Augusta.

From these very mountains and valleys of West Augusta, armed battalions, the seed of the Virginia Blues of revolutionary renown, are now coming forward, with their rifles, to drive out the traitors and invaders—the ruffian soldiery of the far South—and rescue their soil from their desolating tread. As of old, the armed yoemen of the North and West are marching to their relief. From along all the streams of Virginia that pour their abundant waters into the Ohio, the troops of the Western counties are gathering, to press upon the flank of the retreating division; while up the Valley of Virginia the assembled forces of Gen. PATTERSON will soon be following on in their rear.

There can be no rest, therefore, for this retreating force anywhere in the Valley of Virginia. It must soon cross the Blue Ridge, and move eastwardly upon Charlottesville, or consent to lay down its arms. If it crosses the mountain at Manassas Gap, and forms a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD, with the intention to make a stand at the Manassas Junction, the two armies will be cut off together; for the Federal troops, under Gen. PATTERSON,—when united, twenty-five thousand strong,—will themselves then occupy the Valley of Virginia, on the flank of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and crossing the Blue Mountain at either of the three available passes nearest to Staunton, will seize all the railroads, both between Manassas Junction and Richmond, and between the Junction and Lynchburgh.

We know of no point along the Valley of Virginia where a small force can make a successful stand against a much larger one; and we are, therefore, compelled to conclude that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry is the beginning of a general retreat and concentration of the rebel army upon Richmond, where their effort will undoubtedly be to hold both sides of James River as long as they can possibly maintain themselves there.

The same necessity which we think will thus compel Gen. BEAUREGARD to retire ignominiously before "an armed Northern rabble, commanded by an octogenarian," will also compel the simultaneous withdrawal of all the batteries and reserves from Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh.

We look, in this state of things—and with the conviction on our mind that the rebel army will endeavor to occupy a formidable position at or near Richmond, and draw in, for the defence of the State Capital, all its advanced posts liable, in their isolated positions, to be cut off—with intense interest for the action of the Wheeling Convention, and the proclamation, which we trust will soon be forthcoming, of the Provisional Governor whom they may appoint.

On that Convention, and the Government which it establishes, much will depend. Many inexperienced youths have been induced to take up arms in what they supposed to be the cause of Virginia. When they find that the only constitutional authority in the State commands them to disperse, and retire peaceably to their homes, those who wish to act in obedience to law will shrink from the double crime of treason against their State and treason against their whole country, and obey the order of their Governor.

On the other hand, the call of the Convention on all loyal citizens to arm and form for the protection of their State against the usurpation of the conspirators and invaders, and a steady movement across the Alleghany Mountains, to the Valley of Virginia, *south of James River*, will enable the Government to cut off the retreat of the rebels, and strangle the conspiracy along with the traitors, before they can escape from the soil of Virginia, now dishonored and desecrated by their presence.

The Affair at Vienna.

A second blunder of our unpracticed military leaders has exposed our army to a second casualty. Advancing without sufficient precaution upon the enemy's lines, near Fairfax Court-house, they found themselves in the presence of what is described as a "masked" battery, of the existence of which their earliest information came on the wings of a well-directed volley, before which a score of brave fellows bit the dust. A retreat saved the remainder of the little army from destruction. This is a lamentable tale to tell, and to hear. To know that the sturdy masses of men, who are daily thronging through our City streets on their way to the theatre of war, are to be exposed to something much beyond the necessary hazards of war; that they are to be the *corpora vilia* upon which the experiments of incompetent commanders are to found a future capacity for military leadership is a reflection which does not greatly strengthen confidence in eventual success. It is true we gain daily the prestige furnished by a retreating enemy; and we have the best evidence that the foe shrinks from a fair encounter upon equal conditions, sheltering himself in triply-armed intrenchments, and otherwise manifesting his aversion to hand-in-hand encounters. But these circumstances will not compensate for a destruction of life which the exertion of any ordinary prudence might readily prevent. For the best of things it is prodigal to pay a double price.

As in the affair at Big Bethel, we are again entertained with the idea that our forces fell into a sort of ambush. They came, we are told, upon a masked battery, and were the victims of a surprise. We have heretofore given our opinion of this specific line of apology. To raw troops, led by inexperienced officers, without the vigilant outlook of scouting parties, and advanced guards, all batteries, where guns are not conspicuously mounted upon the summit of intrenchments, are masked batteries. Their presence is unsuspected, because the ground is unexplored. In the present case an entirely inadequate body of men was actually within the enemy's lines, in a railroad train, with no more careful exploration of the country than a traitorous engineer, or an accidental glance from a car-window, might furnish; and at each pausing place, as the party advanced, its numbers were diminished by the dismissal of detachments. Surely, the simplest knowledge of military matters must condemn so heedless a movement as to the last degree reckless and unscientific, and may fairly sit in judgment upon those who planned it.

The entire policy of these detached and apparently purposeless expeditions is questionable. If they are understood to be what are technically known as *reconnoissances* in force, they should have force in the possession of flying-artillery, and dragoons. To enter upon doubtful territory, where the enemy may be in the greatest strength, without precaution, is simply foolhardiness. Of this palpable truth, our martial experience has already supplied three illustrations. The cavalry raid upon Fairfax Court-house cost us valuable lives, and hastened the occupation of that important point by a powerful rebel force. The ill-conceived march upon Yorktown resulted in disastrous defeat. And this latest affair at Vienna has not only furnished the basis of fact upon which a victory of the most splendid proportions will be founded for the encouragement of the South, but it strengthens the popular distrust of the commanders, who thus expose their troops. It is true, prompt and energetic measures have been taken to retrieve the loss, and capture the victorious battery. But such measures, so apt to originate in the first resentment of defeat, are seldom commendable in a military sense, as they are variations from the grand design of the campaign, and may lead to a collision for which our Generals are unprepared, and which may unsettle all their plans.

Western Virginia to Form a New State.

The Convention now in session at Wheeling, in which are represented about forty counties of Western Virginia, have, by a formal and unanimous vote, resolved to cut loose from the Old Dominion and form for themselves a new and independent State. What name they will give to their new Commonwealth is not yet discussed. It may be ALLEGHANY. But whatever the name, the fact will be the same. The great State of Virginia is to be dismembered by the voluntary act of over a half million of her late citizens; and a new State formed from the Western part of her territory will claim a place in the Union.

The action of the Convention will create surprise and some regret in the loyal States of the Union. Although the plan adopted was the first one proposed by Hon. JOHN S. CARLISLE, and urged at the former Convention at the same place, it was opposed by reasoning that then seemed to be conclusive; and the country remembers with satisfaction the patriotic promptness with which Mr. CARLISLE and his friends yielded to the decision against his policy. The better course for the loyal citizens of Western Virginia was judged to be, to claim still to be Virginia, and to treat Gov. LETCHER and the State authorities at Richmond as usurpers in renouncing the allegiance of Virginia to the Federal Government, and attempting to attach the State to a new and unknown Confederacy. The State Administration was to be considered in rebellion against the Constitution and laws, and to be superseded by a Provisional State Government, to be organized at Wheeling. The programme, it was supposed, would be carried out by the body now in session at Wheeling. But it has not been. It has been abandoned, and a complete separation from the old State of Virginia determined on.

The regret felt by a portion of the public at this action, arises from the fear that it may occasion embarrassment in failing to meet the approbation of Congress. If the Federal Government refuse to acknowledge the secession of a State, it cannot well recognize, in attempted secession, a cause for the dismemberment of a State by its loyal inhabitants, as a remedy for the evils with which they are threatened.

Then there are other questions touching the existence of Slavery in the new Commonwealth—for it would contain a considerable number of slaves—and the consequent increase of slave representation in the United States Senate would not fail to excite more or less jealousy in certain parts of the Union.

But these difficulties are rather technical than substantial. The division of a State and the creation of a new one out of a part of its territory is, under certain circumstances, feasible under the Federal Constitution. Virginia is a very large State, and very susceptible of division. It is not homogeneous in any respect. The Eastern part differs from the West in climate, soil and productions—in customs, political sentiments and institutions. The trade of the two divisions of the State falls into different channels and reaches the market by routes that require wholly different systems of internal improvements. And herein lies one cause for the deep feeling of alienation in Western Virginia from the Eastern portion of the State:—that the latter has, by an unfair basis of representation in the Legislature, founded on Slavery, controlled the internal improvement system of the State, and run up an enormous debt of near fifty millions of dollars which rests like an incubus on the people, for the advantage and development of the Eastern counties; while the West has received practically no share of the improvements they are taxed to pay for.

In the facts of their physical relation and political condition, there is abundant reason for Eastern and Western Virginia forming two separate and distinct Commonwealths; and apart from the connection of the present movement for dismemberment with secessionism, and the *quasi* acknowledgment of this modern political heresy that is supposed to be involved, the erection of a new State in Western Virginia might well be advocated as a wise and necessary measure.

It is to escape the crushing weight of a fifty million debt, incurred not by them, nor for their benefit, that the loyal citizens of Western Virginia feel compelled to cut loose from the Old Dominion and establish for themselves a new State. Let those who would condemn the action these loyal Virginians have taken, consider the alternative course. If a Provisional Government for Virginia had been formed by the forty counties, it would have been recognized by the Federal Government and by the world as the *real* State government. As such, it would have been held legally, as well as morally bound for every dollar of the enormous debt of the State of Virginia instead of its proper share only; and would have been compelled to commence a career of bankruptcy and repudiation just at a time when all its resources are needed to maintain existence against intestine foes.

The worst feature in the case would be that the debt is palpably unjust as regards the people, who would have to endure the weight of its burden, or the shame of its repudiation.

As for Slavery in the proposed new State, it will not be a deep-seated nor long-lived institution, and there would be no real reason to fear it.

We make these suggestions in justice to the loyal people of Western Virginia, and bespeak a candid consideration of their difficult position.

Fighting An Unfit Work for "Gentlemen."

The next best thing to having a gentleman for your friend is, to have a gentleman for your enemy. Particularly in war. A gentleman enraged is never sanguinary, except when enraged by one of equal cloth with himself. And then, when an equal does enrage him, he, the offending party, ceases to be a gentleman in the estimation of the fastidious offended, and rage is superseded by disgust. Thus is the fighting point ever removed from the habits of gentlemen.

These conclusions we have arrived at, from careful study of the belligerent notions of the Southern Confederates. Commend us to gentlemen soldiers, for most considerate and harmless ones. The explanation of this fact is quite easy. For example, a gentleman knows how to enjoy life, and therefore he likes to live. When a gentleman dies, the the country loses a valuable citizen. When a gentleman dies, society loses an ornament. When a cultivated mind and heart go out of the world, an injury is done to the æsthetics of life. And no one is more sensible of the loss to society and himself of his own demise, than the conscious, well-poised, self-appreciative gentleman.

It is no wonder then that war should be conducted by an army of "gentlemen," as the Southern army is claimed to be, with a due regard always to their own personal safety. And this policy robs war of many of its rude shocks, saves the burning of much villainous saltpetre, and spares many lives to useful labor and happiness hereafter.

We do not breathe a doubt of the warlike dispositions of our Southern countrymen. They would fight terribly if the Federal troops would conform to the Southern idea of the fitness of things. It is the place of the chivalry (and all their orators and poets have dwelt upon the idea) to conquer, to cut to pieces and pursue, to drive the Yankees across the Potomac, and so forth. And as the corollary of this mode of Confederate warfare, it is the duty of the Yankees to be very cowardly, to run away from battle, to bite the dust in fight, to surrender at discretion, and otherwise make glad the hearts and exalt the fame of the dashing cavaliers that lend a charm to life in the court and camp of King Cotton.

If we of the North have not sent out troops who would accommodate themselves to this silky sort of war, it is because we are boors, and do not understand the proprieties of life. We are evidently, in the Southern acceptation of the character, "no gentlemen." And who should expect the brave and high-bred Southrons to engage in the dirty turmoil of hand-to-hand fighting with "greasy mechanics," their social and political inferiors? Does it not appear now that the very inequality of rank and blood that the Southern rebels assign as the cause of the war, is likely to be seized upon by them as furnishing the best of reasons for restoring peace and the Union?

We think we are not uncharitable in declaring it to be now self-evident that the boasted chivalry of the South have lost all stomach for the great fight they have provoked. A change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Nothing could exceed the fierce wrath that burned in their breasts when they determined to go to war with the doomed men of the North. It was to be a mere pastime to those sultry sons of Mars to hew poor Northern sheep to pieces. One of them would "chase a thousand," and two would "put ten thousand to flight." There was apparently but one drawback in the Southern heart to the pleasures of approaching slaughter. The Southern soldiers were "*all* gentlemen," and it was a pity that they should have to flesh their swords in persons of less gentle blood. "O, that we only had gentlemen to fight," was the lament of Dixie's land. "Give us foemen worthy of our steel," was their constant petition. Quite a shout of delight went up, we remember, from the Press of Mobile, when it was published that "the New-York Seventh" had gone to the war; for it was generally known that it was rich and—respectable.

And yet, so strange and contradictory are notions among the Chivalry—Virginia, the first land for First Families, did not share in this gratified emotion. Virginia "gentlemen" were indignant when they learned that the "Seventh" had marched forth under the Stars and Stripes. It was considered an offence not to be forgiven, that gentlemen should "take up arms against the South." And aristocratic Richmond returned all the souvenirs it held of our gallant "Seventh!"

In despair of accommodating our fastidious fighting Chesterfields of the South, we must go on and send to the war just such troops as we conveniently can. They will be a mixed lot—perhaps not all "gentlemen," by the Southern standard. Most of them may be too obtuse to distinguish between a vulgar rebel and a "gentleman," and kill many of the latter kind in consequence! God help the blunderers! Yet they are not entirely heathen. Some of them write brilliant, sketchy notes of the war for the morning Press; others illustrate Harper's; and even some appear to advantage in the polished pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*. They are in the aggregate as brave as any people that ever went to war. And their service is unselfish as that of soldiers ordinarily. Most of them could do better in a worldly point of view, at home. They fight for a sentiment rather than for pay. If the Confederate "gentlemen," notwithstanding these facts, cannot consent to fight the Federal patriots, let them say so at once, and lay down their arms. We would not willingly add mortification to their defeat, and will accept any apology they may choose to make for avoiding a conflict in which we know they will lose their cause, and they think they will lose their honor.

CHEATING IN CHARITY.—The South, it seems, is carrying its peculiar system of financiering into its benevolent movements. JACKSON, the murderer of ELLSWORTH, who met with such quick retribution at the hands of private BROWNELL, has been canonized a Southern saint, and efforts have been made to raise means to provide for the maintenance of his family. Four hundred dollars were recently collected at Charleston, S. C., for this purpose, which money, the Charleston *Courier naïvely* states, "has been wisely invested in Confederate State bonds, for the benefit of the family." If the Southern people are honest in their statements of the poverty of the family, it must require a new system of ethics, developed only at the South, to justify an imposition upon the benefactors, and the robbery of the beneficiaries by taking the hard cash contributed by the one away from the other, and giving in return the worthless promies to pay of treasonable and bankrupt rebellion. The Southern people may think that this system of replenishing the treasury of a government may be honorable; but elsewhere, highway robbery compared with it, is exalted to the dignity of a virtue.

Col. Townsend's Regiment—Why it Marched Without an Advance Guard.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday June 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial comments upon Col. TOWNSEND'S conduct in the march to Big Bethel, in to-day's issue, you say that the "military arrangements of this regiment were by no means such as are prescribed by the elementary rules of war." In explanation, I have to say, that the only omission on the part of Col. TOWNSEND was that no "advance guard" had been sent forward. For this omission there are several reasons. First, that Gen. PIERCE rode in front of Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment, and, of course, was the commandant of the force for the time being. Col. TOWNSEND, as I understand it, had no more right to give an order while Gen. PIERCE was present, acting as general commander, than one of his Captains. In the second place, Col. DURYEE'S regiment had passed over the same route, by the same point, but a short time previous, and doubtless Gen. PIERCE deemed that fact sufficient to warrant him in marching Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment without an advance guard. Further than this, Col. BENDIX was ordered to occupy this position, for the purpose of forming a junction with the forces from Fortress Monroe, and march with them to Bethel. He was informed that the forces were coming by the route which Col. TOWNSEND'S men advanced, and should have known that the enemy, if they came at all, would have come from the opposite direction. Knowing that Col. TOWNSEND and his command wore the badges which had been prescribed for all the Federal forces which were ordered to Great Bethel, knowing that Col. DURYEE had passed that route but a few moments before, and having been furnished with a reconnoisance the day before that no enemy was in the neighborhood nearer than Big Bethel, Gen. PIERCE considered it entirely proper to march at route step, with arms at will, at this point. It certainly was Col. BENDIX'S duty, in a military point of view, while in a strange neighborhood, where he *knew* there were friends, to have thrown out a guard for some distance around him, so that he could have been informed of the approach of enemies or friends before they came within firing distance of him. At any rate, the officers of his regiment admit their culpability in the matter, and all the officers at the Fortress, who know the facts concerning it, (including Gen. BUTLER and his aids,) exculpate Col. TOWNSEND from any wrong or unmilitary conduct in the premises.

In regard to Col. TOWNSEND being repulsed and compelled to "right about," by the firing of Col. BENDIX, I have only a word or two say. As I before remarked, Col. TOWNSEND'S men were marching at route step, unsuspecting and unsuspicious of any attack, going through a heavy defile. All at once a terrific volley of cannon shot and musketry was poured into them, from an unknown quarter, which would have made old and tried soldiers tremble. For a moment the men were thrown into considerable confusion, but by the efforts of Col. TOWNSEND, who rode backward and forward along the line, they were again regularly formed, and marched back about 30 rods, and formed in line of battle on an elevated piece of ground. This was the only proper course, for neither Gen. PIERCE nor Col. TOWNSEND knew the strength or numbers of the supposed enemy, and withdrew for the purpose of ascertaining those facts, and the best mode of attacking them.

Yours, &c., J. S. C.

As it was no part of our object, in our comments of yesterday, to impute special blame to individuals, we leave our correspondent's endeavor to transfer the blame from Col. TOWNSEND to Gen. PIERCE to be settled between them. He admits that the regiment was marching through an enemy's country without an advance guard, or any of the most ordinary precautions against precisely such a surprise as he experienced. We continue of the opinion that this was an unmilitary and unjustifiable proceeding:—whether the responsibility for it belongs to Gen. PIERCE or to Col. TOWNSEND is altogether another question, which we do not care to discuss.

The fact that Col. DURYEE'S regiment was supposed to have passed over the route was doubtless presumptive evidence that it was open and clear of enemies;—but it was scarcely sufficient to warrant an utter neglect of the ordinary precautions against surprise. We venture to say that Col. DURYEE had not only an advance guard, but scouts on each flank.

Our correspondent's criticism on Col. BENDIX'S neglect to throw out guards, is probably just. It would certainly seem to have been his duty to take the precautions against surprise, which are incumbent upon every body of men in an enemy's country. So far as we can judge from the facts within our knowledge, the expedition revealed some serious defects in the conduct of our troops, which it should be the business of our officers to remedy as speedily and effectually as possible. We fail to find any evidence in the reports that the retreat was conducted with a degree of order and precaution which would have preserved our forces from serious losses if they had been vigorously pursued by an inferior force.

All these things must receive attention, unless this campaign is to be signalized by serious and deplorable disasters. It cannot be expected, we are perfectly aware, that raw recruits should possess all the skill and vigilance of veterans, or that their officers, unaccustomed as they all are to actual service in the field, should meet all the requirements of organized and scientific strategy. But what they do not know, they must learn:—and the great advantage of such mishaps as those which attended the Big Bethel expedition is, that they afford a better field for instruction than could possibly be found elsewhere. The officers, however, must be prepared to profit by their teachings. They must not be above learning from misfortune,—nor must they be so anxious to justify their own mistakes as to have neither time nor thought to provide against them in the future.

POOR OLD VIRGINIA.—The most tragical conclave on the broad earth, at this moment, is the rump Sovereignty Convention which has again convened itself in solemn session at Richmond, Virginia. The ablest and best of the original members of the Convention, CARLISLE and others from the West, have ranged themselves on the side of loyalty, and now sit elsewhere in a nobler Virginia Convention; while the mountebanks like HENRY A. WISE, play their fantastic trick upon another stage. The toothless old beldames actually attending devote themselves principally to "making motions" about each other and about "slave property." Resolutions are passed inquiring how many members are present, why others are absent, and how said absentees feel toward the State in this her hour of trial; and before ascertaining either the one or the other, they resolve upon the "summary chastisement of the cowards and traitors who have entered our State for purposes of subjugation;" they roar terribly about BUTLER'S "contraband" policy; and in revenge pass a resolution "authorizing military commands throughout the State to compel free negroes to labor on all works of defense;" they jabber about their "altars and their homes," and would feign avert from them the destruction which their own incendiary action has invited. Spectre-ridden Virginia! proud mother of States and statesmen once—to such a plight has she been brought by following the lead of WISE, PRYOR, and the "venerable RUFFIN," rather than the counsels of her greater and elder son, WASHINGTON.

It is evidently high time that this Sovereign

Convention of quacks was dispersed by the loyal bayonets of Western Virginia.

Frequent Payments to the Soldiers.

We admit a certain necessity of red tape. The more a Government undertakes to manage men in masses, the more it must use of routine. Continual exceptions cannot be made in regulations, intended for great numbers of individuals. No machinery for the rapid movement and working of large bodies of men can be contrived which shall adapt itself for each isolated case. There ought to be in every part of our Army and Commissariat Department the strictest order and system, even if occasionally particular persons suffer. What we object to is, not the special instances of stupid management and dull routine, but that the *general* regulations are not changed, so as to secure the comfort and good condition of the men. There, for instance, is a regulation or practice in most European armies which gives the soldiers their pay in short periods. In the German armies, the men receive promptly, after ten days, the wages due them. Even in bankrupt Austria, the soldier never fails to get his kreutzers, on the eleventh day.

The American custom, on the contrary, is to pay the soldiers after three months. This was well enough when our Army consisted of frontier guards in Utah or Texas, who were carefully equipped, and fitted out for a long absence from civilized communities, and who could do little with their money when they got it. But under the present condition of affairs, it is a most annoying and injurious regulation to our volunteers. Those brave fellows have frequently rushed eagerly to the war with defective equipments, and with none of the little conveniences which every soldier needs.

We have seen recently a communication from some of the German regiments to their friends in New-York, asking for such contributions as gun-cleaners, oil-vials, boot-brushes, spades, pick-axes, medicines and ambulances, mostly such little articles as any soldier would get for himself, and which are indispensible to his business and his proper appearance. But, without their pay, these men have not a penny. We hear of other similar annoyances. The families of the soldiers, too, depend much on their wages, and poor laboring people or mechanics need their supplies day by day. Why cannot the Department adopt the European system of frequent payments? It would necessitate some slight changes in the system, but the results in the convenience and comfort of the soldiers would richly repay.

General Scott.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

"The same paper [the TIMES] permits a Washington correspondent to accuse the veteran SCOTT of favoritism in the appointment of officers; and to insinuate against him 'Presidential aspirations still unquenched, which may to a great degree mislead the great General's judgment.' We cannot believe that GEN. SCOTT has merited any such accusation and insinuation as are implied in the remarks of this correspondent."

The *Commercial* is quite right in its opinion of GEN. SCOTT. It might have made its protest against his assailant much more emphatic, without incurring the least risk of error. If there is any man in the country who is giving the best energies of his mind and the undivided devotion of a noble and patriotic heart to its service, that man is Gen. SCOTT. The paragraph to which the *Commercial* refers was in a long communication, not from a regular correspondent of this paper, but from a stranger to its columns. Although we usually give the utmost latitude to correspondents in the expression of their opinions, for which we are not in the least degree responsible, we should have erased this phrase if it had met our notice before publication. As it is, we are confident the public has already anticipated our protest against it, as entirely unjust to the distinguished soldier whose motives it seeks to impugn.

OFFICIAL VIGILANCE.—We understand that the reporter of the Associated Press at Washington, at considerable expense and risk, procured a full report of the disaster of Monday, at Vienna, and placed it in the telegraph office at Washington in season for publication in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The Government censor at Washington refused to allow it to be transmitted! We are not in the least surprised that the Government should wish to withhold such knowledge from the public as long as possible,—but we are utterly unable to see what possible harm could arise from their knowing the facts of the disaster the day after it happened.

We beg leave very respectfully to suggest to the Government, that it exereise some of its vigilance in another direction. If it were half as zealous to procure information as it is to prevent the public from getting it, it would run into fewer "masked batteries," and lose less lives on account of its own ignorance.

A PECULIAR BANKING PRIVILEGE.—A new "Yankee Notion" has been brought to the notice of the Virginia rebels. Major EVERETT, it is stated, made the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Seneca, Md., available for the purposes of a breastwork, on the occasion of his recent skirmish with the enemy, by drawing the water from the Canal. He illustrates how the minds of men who live in those districts where labor is respected, and inventive genius encouraged, in times of peace, are, in war, quickened into a perception of new means by which they can insure their own safety, while they are permitted to deal defeat or destruction to the enemy. The Southern soldier would as soon have thought of diving for pearls in the Canal as of finding in such a work the essentials of a fortification ready made.

Col. Townsend and the Albany Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of yesterday does, I am persuaded, no more than justice to Col. TOWNSEND. The remark in Capt. KILPATRICK'S account of the battle at Great Bethel appeared to me, when I read it, as an inadvertence, from which, perhaps, an inference might be drawn which was not intended. I was the more satisfied of this from the fact that I then had before me a letter from my son, an officer in Col. DUR-YEE'S Regiment, and in Capt. KILPATRICK'S command, in which he says, after speaking of the last charge made by the Zouaves, "While we were in this field, Col. TOWNSEND, (you know who I mean,) of Albany, rode up at the head of his command. There he sat, the most splendid exhibition of coolness and bravery that can be imagined—as firm and as collected as he would have appeared at a review, while the thundering guns poured their hail right at him."

Yours, C.

An Appeal for Aid.

A gentleman of high literary ability, well-known by his contributions to literature, as well as by his efforts in other departments, and who has been honorably connected with the public service, has been reduced, through a protracted, and, it is feared, a permanent blindness, to a condition of extreme pecuniary embarrassment. The Editor of the TIMES knows the circumstances of the case, and makes this renewed appeal to those who may be disposed to aid the gentleman referred to and his suffering family. Any moneys that may be sent to this office for their relief, will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Action of the Wheeling Convention—A Chance for the Regeneration of Virginia—How Cotton Can be Made to Pay the Expenses of the War—The Law of Contraband as Applied to Slaves, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

The policy adopted by the Wheeling Convention in declaring the Executive and other State offices vacant, and substituting a Provisional Government in their places, furnishes a precedent which may with safety be followed in all the seceded States as fast as they shall be subdued. The Western Virginians have struck the key note, and it may be hoped that the friends of the Union in Missouri will respond without hesitation. The treachery of the Governor of that State is no longer a matter of doubt, and his deposition should follow as a matter of course. The conduct of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, should be closely watched. His heart is known to be with the traitors, and his course has been vacillating. He should at once be brought up to the touchstone, and if he hesitates in his allegiance he should be superseded without delay, and an honest patriot be installed in his place. In East Tennessee there is known to be a large body of patriots, and so soon as the rebel forces in the State are dispersed, they will be at liberty to reassert their allegiance. It may be hoped that they will at once proceed to depose the traitors and organize a loyal Government.

This would seem to be the most convenient, and, at the same time, the most legitimate method of dealing with treason. When the rebellion shall be overthrown, the Government, as in all similar cases, will permit the masses, who have been deluded, to ground their arms, and go about their business. But it will never do to turn loose upon society the ringleading traitors, who have, for their own ambitious and selfish purposes, fomented the rebellion. They cannot be forgiven, and the most that the least guilty of them can hope is exile. They must be driven from power, and from the country, and then the people who have been the victims of their tyranny and their wiles, can reconstruct their local Governments in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

I think that my knowledge of the Southern people warrants me in the opinion, that the conquest of the rebels, and the expulsion of the leaders, will be followed in every State, not excepting South Carolina, by the uprising of a strong Union Party. Let the Federal Government assert its power with a strong hand, and we shall see that tens of thousands will come forward to attest their hatred of the tyranny which has so long ruled over them, and their joy at being delivered from its hateful sway. The idea has been prevalent at the South from the earliest times that Slavery, or, more properly, the slave power, is stronger than the Federal Government. Convince the people of their mistake on this point by an actual overthrow of the slaveholding rebellion, and it will be manifest at once that they are loyal at heart. It is fear of the slave power, not love of Slavery, or hatred of the North which has caused all the mischief. Doubtless the conflict of arms has served to fan the flame of sectional animosity, but the overwhelming defeat which awaits the rebels will cause the public indignation to be turned against the authors of the war, rather than against the Government, which has triumphed over treason.

Ignorance and despotism are always intolerant, but a reign of terror, such as exists everywhere in the Confederate States, demonstrates a want of confidence in the people. If there was a consciousness of perfect unanimity in all classes of society, there could be no necessity for shooting or hanging every man who is even suspected of harboring an opinion adverse to that of the ruling faction. The Southern Governments and Southern mobs are mercilessly cruel and exacting, because they are conscious that they are detested, and that the natural instincts of the heart condemn them. They take all foreigners and all men to be enemies, until the contrary is proven, because they are conscious that there is nothing in their odious system which commends itself to the human mind. So sensitive is this system of tyranny—so conscious of its moral guilt in the eyes of unbiased men—that the presence of one enemy, real or supposed, is sufficient to throw whole communities into a state of alarm.

The Government has nothing to do, therefore, but overthrow this despotism, and leave the people "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It will soon become apparent that no irreconcilable animosity against the North or the Federal Government exists, and that the masses will be happy to escape from the terrible evils they now endure, by returning to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws.

The overthrow of the rebellion in Virginia will soon bear fruit in the uprising of Western North Carolina, and probably the whole State for the Union. The secession of that State has been from the first a miserable parody upon that of Virginia and South Carolina. A majority of the people and politicians have disapproved the desperate expedient, [but have been dragged along by what in their imbecile weakness they have regarded as a necessity. The State, in fact, has been subjugated by the Confederate States, through the treachery of some, and the pitiable timidity of others of its politicians. They have reluctantly submitted to the *coup d'etat*, and will hail with joy the day of their deliverance. Slavery propagandism is an exotic in plain, sober old North Carolina, and I predict that it will be eradicated more speedily than it was introduced. The old Whigs and Douglas Democrats have acquiesced in the act of secession, from supposed necessity. In their weakness, they felt that they were to be overwhelmed by the fiery current, and to save themselves, they at the last moment professed to be honest converts to the treasonable cause. But they will scarcely gain credit for sincerity with the genuine Secessionists, or with others, who know them. It would be as absurd to suppose that the Pope and his Cardinals have been converted to Red Republicanism, as that Badger, Graham, Moorhead, Miller, Gilmer, Moore and Rayner are honestly in favor of secession. No. They are only time-serving, and the same is true of the old Whig Party generally. They are weak, but not maliciously wicked. They are doubtless secretly praying for their old friend SCOTT to come to their relief. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

The statement that Memphis has been barricaded with cotton bales furnishes a valuable hint as to the source whence Northern manufacturers may be supplied with the raw material upon which to operate. These cotton bales are clearly contraband of war, and the capture of the city may indemnify the Government for the whole expenses of the expedition, by their confiscation. Memphis is an immense shipping port for cotton, and the mouth of the river being blockaded, it is not improbable that an unusually large accumulation of the article has taken place. The use that is being made of it, will justify the Government in seizing and appropriating it, without accounting to the owners; and in this way, it is not improbable that 10,000, 20,000. or 50,000 bales may be secured, by which means the Government will be remunerated for the expense of suppressing rebellion, while the consumers of cotton will be furnished with a much needed supply of the article. 10,000 bales, at the ordinary price of the article, would be worth half a million of dollars; and it is not improbable that the quantity subject to seizure may be greater than this amount.

But this is not all. We have been informed on the authority of Mr. COBB, of Georgia, that the Confederate Government proposes to purchase up the entire cotton crop, to be paid for in its bonds. Another account of the project, furnished by Mr. RUSSELL in his letter to the London *Times*, is that the amount of the Confederate Government purchases is to extend to one-half the crop. It is not probable that this famous scheme for raising the wind will meet with general favor; but it is safe to say that all the cotton which the rebel Government may be able to cajole the planters out of, will be a fit subject of seizure by the Federal authorities. We hear much of the enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion of the planters, and it may be that they will consent to the sale of their cotton on these terms. Let us hope that they will, as every bale of it would immediately become subject to confiscation by the Federal Government, by which means the expenses of the war could be thrown on the shoulders of the rebels, and at the same time the European and American demand for cotton would be supplied on fair terms.

The decision of Gen. BUTLER, which has been ratified by the Government, that negro slaves in the hands of the Secessionists are contraband of war, and therefore subject to seizure, will bear the closest scrutiny and should be acted upon to the letter. If the Government should seize upon ammunition, or any ordinary munitions of war in the possession of the enemy, no one can doubt that they would be confiscated and used without ceremony. And if prisoners are taken they are held, and their utility as soldiers in the rebel ranks will be destroyed. If they desert to the side of the Government, they will at once be taken into service, and their arms turned against the enemy who equipped them. We should laugh at a proposition to return them "on demand" to those who claim them. Then why should there be a scruple as to the disposition to be made of negroes who run away from their rebel owners and seek shelter in our camps, or even of those who may be captured in the rebel service? For, whether they be in the rebel military service, employed in digging intrenchments, or in their fields planting, plowing or gathering grain to feed their troops, they are, in either case, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The rebel armies cannot go to war unless the slaves remain faithful at home, and the latter are as essential to the success of the campaign as the former. If they were free citizens who remained at home from choice, and who sold the products of their labor to the enemies of the Government from necessity, we might excuse them the peculiarity of their position. But, being slaves, they labor for nothing in the cause of rebellion, and thus enable their masters to go to the wars.

Slavery renders a country weak and indefensible in war only when the enemy avails itself of the disaffection of the slaves. If the armies of the invader are to be employed in capturing fugitives to be returned to their owners, and in suppressing the uprisings of the slaves, the institution, instead of being dangerous, becomes a source of strength. The effect of such a policy is to give assurance to the rebels that the Federal Government will protect them from loss and danger by the desertion or insurrection of their menials, while they are overthrowing the Constitution and setting up another system of government in its place. Nothing could be more absurd than such a course, and if the Administration pursues it, it can be in no hurry to put an end to the war.

There should not be the least scruple about liberating all slaves of the Secessionists that may fall into the hands of the Government, and they should at once be allowed to seek their fortunes by emigration, whenever they cease to be useful in working in the trenches; and under no circumstances should they be restored to their owners, who will at once make them efficient allies, directly or indirectly, in fighting their battles.

The Western Virginians would place themselves in an unenviable attitude before the world were they to attempt to throw off their responsibility for the payment of the State debt. It is true that that debt has been contracted and applied mainly for the benefit of the eastern portion of the State, but that is a local grievance, with which the outside world has nothing to do, and which would be far from furnishing a satisfactory excuse for repudiation. I believe that precedent has established it as a sort of international statute, that a revolution leaves a State or people under all the obligations to its creditors which were entered into by the dethroned or overthrown dynasty. This question, if I mistake not, was discussed in France after the overthrow of LOUIS PHILLIPE, and the conclusion was that France was not released from its national debt by a change of its rulers.

It would be a bad beginning of the reconstruction of local Government in the South to repudiate the State debts, and nothing could be devised so well calculated to destroy the respect and confidence of the world. OBSERVER.

War Taxes and Revenues.

We take pleasure in copying from the Boston *Journal* the following able and very suggestive communication on the topic, which must soon engross the anxious attention of the whole country—the proper mode of raising the large amount of pecuniary means needed for the war.

In the signature, "Massachusetts," many of our readers will recognize the well-known *nom de plume* of E HASKETT DERBY, Esq., of Boston—a distinguished gentleman of that city, eminent alike for the fullness and accuracy of his financial and statistical knowledge, and the clearness and elegance with which he uses it:

THE POLICY OF TAXES TO SUPPORT THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The true way to sustain the credit of the nation, at home and abroad, to prevent sacrifices upon our bonds, and to convince the South that we are determined to maintain the Union, is to meet a large portion of our expenditure by taxes.

The annual expenses of our Government, if the war is prosecuted with the vigor now exhibited, must be at least two hundred millions, and the frequent recurrence of loans, without additional taxes, must throw the nation into the hands of lenders and depress each issue, while the courage we should evince by voluntary taxes would inspire England and Holland with courage to participate in our loans, and would diminish their weight upon the market, as well as upon our children.

By the Constitution of our country, a direct tax is to be apportioned according to representation. It would consequently fall, to a very considerable extent, upon the negro property of the South, and although the extreme Southern States might not at once respond, their portion of the tax would continue a charge, to be arranged upon the final settlement of our difficulties. Such a tax would tend to banish from the Border States the slave population.

What could be realized from such a tax? From the best data accessible, the aggregate wealth of the country amounts to sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which three-fourths is in the States which still recognized the Union.

A tax of four mills on the dollar upon this amount would produce at once forty-eight millions of dollars, leaving a claim for twelve more upon the Cotton States, which, perhaps, under martial law, might be levied on their cotton as our troops advance. We might reasonably rely upon fifty millions from a four mill tax.

As respects a revenue from duties, importations are for the moment checked. In many cases the trader, the clerk and the customer have gone to the war, and the ladies decline to buy until their return. The repudiation of the South and the deranged exchanges of the West have inspired distrust, and the jobbers wait for the lowest prices. Trade is coming down to cash or short credit, but meanwhile our consumption is proceeding. Coats, vests, bonnets and shoes will not last forever; families must be fed, and shelter provided for a growing population.

If imports are checked by mistakes on duties, Congress will doubtless alter whatever reduces revenue. The district which will suffer from the blockade, and war does not consume one-fifth of our imports, and will continue to draw a portion of that fifth through the Free States.

Our past importations have been nearly *four hundred* millions per annum, and as our export of grain and flour is immense, and trade must revive, we may reasonably hope for an import of nearly or quite $300,000,000 for the year commencing next October.

Under the late tariff the duties averaged 15 per cent.; under the new tariff they must be near 18 per cent., or $54,000,000.

An additional duty of two cents on sugar, four cents on coffee, and ten cents on tea, and twenty per cent. on other free articles that do not enter into manufactures, will add about $21,000,000 to this amount, and carry our revenue up to $75,000,000.

If to this we add $50,000,000 from a direct tax apportioned according to representation, $25,000,000 from State loans in aid of the Government, we need raise little if any more than $50,000,000 from national loans, and these loans would become most desirable investments.

We have shown courage and energy in the conduct of the war. Is it not our true policy to show equal courage and energy in providing means for its pursuance? As for the South, it can levy no duty upon imports, for its ports are hermetically sealed. It can pay no taxes until the planter can find an outlet and a market for its cotton. Its bonds now have no value without money to pay the interest. It has no courage to impose direct taxes, and if it did impose them they could not be paid without money. And without money, or without the means of renewing shoes, clothing, or other necessaries, we may reasonably expect that its forces will eventually disappear.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Canadian's Passengers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive at this port at 10 o'clock this evening. After embarking the rescued passengers of the steamship *Canadian*, she will sail for Londonderry and Liverpool. The passengers have all recovered from the fatigue and excitement consequent upon their escape from a premature death, and are now in as good condition as can be expected under their unfortunate circumstances. Everything has been done by the agents of the Montreal Steamship Company to render them comfortable.

Prince Alfred in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 18.

Prince ALFRED was expected last night, and the civil and military authorities and a large crowd assembled to meet him.

The city is decorated with flags, &c. Owing to some detention he did not arrive till 7¾ o'clock this morning. The citizens were somewhat unprepared to meet him.

The Royal party landed almost unobserved, and drove quickly to the residence of Gen. WILLIAMS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SPECULATOR IN COFFINS.—A few month ago an undertaker in the Bowery, near Houston-street, sold a number of first-quality rosewood and mahogany coffins on credit to a middle-aged German of gentlemanly appearance and address who had won his confidence. JACKSON represented that he was about to ship the coffins to California, on speculation, and that he wanted $3,000 worth, to be delivered in installments, as ordered, once a month, just previous to the departure of the steamer. After obtaining possession of the first lot, JACKSON made himself scarce, and the undertaker gradually was led to suspect that he had been duped. He gave a description of JACKSON to the Police, who recently learned that the individual of whom they were in quest had been operating his peculiar manner among the merchants of Philadelphia. Having turned his coffins into cash, he put up at the Continental Hotel, where he lived in magnificent and dashing style, finding it quite easy to make acquaintances of a profitable character. It is said that many business firms in Philadelphia suffered by his rascality, one establishment alone—that of Messrs. LENNON & GILLENDER losing $8,000 by believing his misrepresentations. Before measures were taken to arrest him he came to this City, and on Monday evening he was encountered in the Bowery by Detectives SLOWEY and DUSENBERRY. They knew him immediately from the description that had been left at the office, and DUSENBERRY, stepping up, said "How d'ye do, Mr. JACKSON." The latter replied, "Quite well, but really he had not the pleasure, &c.," when SLOWEY interposed with a question as to what time he intended to call for those other coffins. Light at once flashed upon JACKSON'S mind. He knew he was caught and he made the best of it, making a full acknowledgment of his guilt when interrogated with reference to his many swindling transactions. He was confined at Head-quarters, and yesterday afternoon departed for Philadelphia, consenting to waive the formality of a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—THE HARLEM BRIDGE CONTRACT.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday President STEWART in the chair, a communication was received from Supervisor CONNER, asking for information pertaining to the building of Harlem Bridge, and inquiring if the contract had been given to the lowest bidder, and if the County of Winchester had furnished any portion of the money expended, and what amount will be paid by said County when the contract is completed. A resolution was offered by Supervisor STEWART, and adopted, that the Comptroller be requested to pay no bills incurred by the Committee for building the new bridge over Harlem River, unless the same have been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock Tuesday next.

ANOTHER GREAT TROTTING MATCH OVER CENTREVILLE COURSE.—Yesterday, there was a well contested trotting match over the Centreville Course, Long Island, between *Flora Temple* and *John Morgan*. *Flora* was the favorite $100 to $30 previous to starting, and was also the favorite among the many present who were not betting. The match was for $2,000, two-mile heats, in harness. J. D. MCMANN named *Flora Temple*, and J. TURNER named *John Morgan*. *Flora* won both heats. The time was as follows:

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.
First Mile	2:27	2:26
Second Mile	4:55½	4:52¼

The betting on the coming three-mile race is very heavy. The backers of either of the nags are taking $100 to $80 for any amount of money.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.—Numerous ladies, in the upper part of the City, have been imposed upon recently by a woman, claiming to be the daughter of a well-known and much-respected military man of high rank, who professed to be collecting funds for the purpose of placing an old lady of her father's acquaintance in the Old Ladies' Home. By this method it is said that the imposter has realized quite a handsome sum. The police are in search of her, and meanwhile the following description may aid the search: She is a little below medium height, slender figure, light complexion, brown hair, about forty years of age, and has lost some of her upper teeth. Her general appearance is lady-like, and she speaks with considerable rapidity.

UNCONVERTIBLE SECURITIES.—Yesterday, a trunk, containing two skulls and other portions of a human skeleton, was sent to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house to await the Coroner's disposal. The trunk came from the boarding-house of Mrs. HANCE, No. 15 Amity-street, where it had been left about four years since by a medical student as security for an unpaid board bill. It has since been stowed in a lumber-closet, and remained unopened and almost forgotten until yesterday. The surprise and horror which filled the lady's mind at sight of its contents far exceeded her disappointment at their unprofitable character.

ACCIDENT TO AN EX-POLICE OFFICER.—The Police Department will regret to hear that Capt. JAMES L. WAUGH, of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, at Fortress Monroe, formerly drill-sergeant of the police force, was badly injured, a few days since, while on duty as a field-officer. He was mounted on an unruly horse, which attempted several times to throw him. Failing in this, the animal lay down upon the ground, and before Mr. WAUGH could get without reach of its hoofs, he received a violent blow in the face. The injury, however, will not permanently disable him, and he will not leave his regiment on account of it.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Society was held last evening, at the rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue. A paper entitled "The Battle of Harlem Plains," was read by Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON, in which was narrated many interesting events which transpired during the engagement between the British and Americans on the "Plains," at the period of the Revolution. At the conclusion of the address, Gen. WETMORE proposed a vote of thanks to the essayist, for the masterly manner in which he had treated the subject. Dr. A. K. GARDNIER offered a series of feeling and appropriate resolutions, referring to the death of the late Senator DOUGLAS, which were unanimously concurred in by the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.—This vessel still lies at Quarantine, but will be towed up to the Atlantic Dock to-day, when the United States Marshal will take formal possession of her, and give her a thorough overhauling. The three mates, named WILSON, HAYNES and WESTERVELT, who were brought home in the slaver as prisoners, were to have been examined yesterday before the United States Commissioners, but owing to the absence of a material witness, the examination was postponed.

DIDN'T LIKE TO SEE IT WASTED.—Last Friday, an old man, of the name of LOUIS LEWIS, residing in Fourteenth-street, died. To preserve the body till Monday, the day of the funeral, it was packed in ice. After the funeral, there being no further use for the ice, it was thrown into the street. An iceman coming along, and wishing to turn an honest penny, stopped his cart, and gathered up the ice that the defunct Mr. LEWIS had been packed in, put it into his wagon, and went on his way to supply his customers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fireman on board of the steam-tug *Fulton*, named EDWARD HALL, was last evening accidentally killed by being caught in the machinery. He leaves a sick wife and two children, who reside in East Twenty-sixth-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Col. A. H. Holman, of Oregon; Capt. Thomas Wright and lady, of Texas; J. M. Livingston, of Utah; Rev. J. L. Dudley and lady, of Middletown; Chas. J. Folger, of Geneva; Thos. Pearse, of Maryland; G. E. Royce, of New-York, and W. C. France and lady, of Delaware, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. H Brower, of Washington; Col. Zohlon, of Phi adelphia; Dr. J. S. Carpenter and son, of Pottsville; J. B. Wanklyn, of London; C. C. Noadus, of London; C. G. Allen, from Bangkok, Siam, and E. Dana, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

P. V. Kellogg and A. Churchill, of Utica; James Terwilliger, of New-York; H. J. Hastings, of Albany; Col. McQuade and lady, of Utica; Major Lacey, of Pierpont; Thomas C. Orr and L. R. Wells, of Montreal, are at the Astor House.

Capt. John Dowling and lady, of Philadelphia; Col. Tomlinson, P. M., of Philadelphia; F. T. Carrington and Hon. H. Murray, of Oswego; Dr. G. H. Oliver, of Fortress Monroe; R. N. Bassett and family, of Connecticut; and D. Brown, of Glasgow, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major L. P. Graham, of the U. S. A.; George Franghiade and P. Fadrin, of North Carolina; and J. M. Johns and lady, of Delaware, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Whistler and G. N. Whistler, of the U. S. A., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. E. Ward, of New-York, is at the Union-place Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st, Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)
This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Only 75 Cents
For our Fine Summer Drawers or Guaze Under-Shirts, all sizes, ready to-day. IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 175 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 649 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—BOSTWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, J. OLIVER CUMMINGS to ANNIE L. BOSTWICK, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COOLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, after a long and painful illness, ELLEN C. COOLEY, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 721 Washington st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 18, at 2½ o'clock.

PARISH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, SUSAN M. PARISH, relict of Henry Parish.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus K. Delafield, are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 17, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, W. HENRY ROCKWELL, aged 54 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 West 22d-st.

☞ Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

KETTLEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, Mr. JOHN KETTLEMAN, aged 41 years.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at his late residence, No. 146 West 17th-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, the members of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., Empire Rose Company No. 40, and the members and ex-members of the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

LEWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18, at 9¾ A. M. MARY JANE, wife of Dr. James H. Irwin, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 421 4th-st., near 2d av. Her remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

TRIBUNE.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 17, ANNIE LAWSON, youngest child of Elisabeth M. and Albert Tribune.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 12th st., corner 6th-av., at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, without further invitation.

COSTELLO.—In this City, MARY C. COSTELLO daughter of the late Bartholomew Costello aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her step-father, William A. Brown, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 McDougall-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18, AGNES SHANKS daughter of Dr. John and Mary Shanks, aged 20 years 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 254 West 32d st.

LEICHERT.—In this City, on Monday, June 17, at 11 o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 58 Catharine st., of Bright's disease, VINCENT LEICHERT.

The friends of deceased and family, and members of Concordia Ledge No. 6, S. and H., and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCULLOH.—In Orange, N. J., JAMES W. MCCULLOH, aged 72 years.

WATBOUS.—In Madison, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 12, JOHN R. WATBOUS, formerly of Auburn, N. Y., in his 58th year.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—June 18, 1861.
4, 59, 18, 66, 74, 60, 57, 36, 37, 45, 62, 42, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—June 18, 1861.
32, 44, 50, 55, 37, 36, 30, 35, 3, 52, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE REBELLION RECORD,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,
Author of "Diary of American Revolution,"
NOW PUBLISHING BY
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, New-York,
In weekly numbers at 10 cents, and monthly parts at 50 cents,
Is the only Impartial, Systematic and Properly Digested History of the
GREAT SECESSION REBELLION,
THE SECOND MONTHLY PART, 50 CENTS,
Illustrated with Portraits of Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT and JEFFERSON DAVIS, finely engraved on steel, will be ready on FRIDAY, June 21.
No. 8 of the weekly issue will be ready at the same time.
THE REBELLION RECORD
Commences with a DIARY OF EVENTS, VERIFIED, from the meeting of the South Carolina Convention in December, 1860, and gives a sketch of every important action taken by the several States and the Government of the United States, with all the Essential Documents Speeches, Secession Ordinances, Messages, Proclamations, &c., &c., together with a collection of the Poetry and Ballads that have been written, with the various Rumors and Incidents which have appeared in the papers North and South.
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SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK OF FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 8s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine depot, 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:
JAMES MURPHY, AMOS F. HATFIELD,
HUGH SMITH, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
PETER B. SWEENEY, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
BREWER BEADLESTON, JOHN KERR,
JACOB MILLER, CHESTER LAMB,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, THOMAS A. GARDINER,
CHARLES B. WHITE, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reelected President; HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!
HOW SHALL WE DO IT?—By a patent double plated ICE PITCHER—put therein a few Rockland Lake diamonds, moisten them with pure Croton, and then ——. No charge for the recipe, and mere trifle charged for the P

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good sewer, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country or the care of children; has good reference from her last place where she has lived nearly seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber maid and to do family sewing, or would travel with or wait on a lady; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION IN the country wanted, by a competent and experienced girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or general housework. Inquire of her present employer, No. 349 Adelphi st., or at No. 360 Canal-st., New-York. Her brother would like a situation as farmer, laborer, or stable man; would be willing to work for low wages.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the summer, or travel with a lady. Can be seen during the week at her present employer's, No. 149 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 108 West 9th-st., rear, top floor. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and make herself generally useful in a small family. Can be seen at No. 103 East 17th-st., on top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, CHAMberwork and waiting by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework; can give best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 43 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City references. Apply at No. 227 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or nurse; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITUAtion wanted, by an Englishwoman, (Protestant,) either as chambermaid, child's nurse, or to do the light work of a private family; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 238 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chamberwork and sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 50 Clinton place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; would make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has got City reference, and has no objection to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 44 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; best of City references of five years. Apply at No. 183 Varrick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, or as nurse; understands her business and can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Eldridge-st., brick house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 190 East 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; would have no objection to go in the country; the best of references given. Inquire at No. 201 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the coarse washing; would go a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; excellent baker; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is a very good cook and a good baker of bread and pastry; also a good washer and ironer, can be seen, for two days, at No. 1030 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 Water st., Brooklyn, corner of Main, in clothing store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who is a capable cook, a situation in a boarding-house or private family; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellies, ice creams; wages $8; City or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No 169 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, with the best of City references. Call or address at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for two days. None but private families need apply.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 263 Madison-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is good cook, and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer. best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands pastry in all its branches. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 503½ 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook, and is a good baker; is a first-class washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; can get good City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 179 East 23d-st., cor. 2d-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 Stanton-st., near Norfolk. Good reference from her last place.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY wishes situations for two young girls who have been living for the last nine months with her; one as cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread maker; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to going a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at the residence of their employer, No. 105 West 21st-st., to-day and to-morrow.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation by a first-class cook and housekeeper, accustomed to large families; understands French cooking, and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 1 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

AS COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, to do plain cooking, or as nurse. No objections to the country. Address No. 260 7th-av.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—By a young woman in a respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 192 27th-st., above one flight of stairs, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 169 8th-av., over Johnson's boot and shoe store, from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references of four years' in one employ. Call or address M. D., No. 104 West 34th-st., first floor, rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can get good City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 179 East 23d-st., cor. 2d-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 Stanton-st., near Norfolk. Good reference from her last place.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY wishes situations for two young girls who have been living for the last nine months with her; one as cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread maker; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to going a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at the residence of their employer, No. 105 West 21st-st., to-day and to-morrow.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation by a first-class cook and housekeeper, accustomed to large families; understands French cooking, and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 1 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

AS COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, to do plain cooking, or as nurse. No objections to the country. Address No. 260 7th-av.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—By a young woman in a respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 192 27th-st., above one flight of stairs, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 169 8th-av., over Johnson's boot and shoe store, from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references of four years' in one employ. Call or address M. D., No. 104 West 34th-st., first floor, rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can be seen this day, at her present employer's No. 208 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 Clinton place

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. GUILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,300,000 OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and the liquidation of the principal a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for redeeming the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars in valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior date as may suit the purchaser.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN M. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861," Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June, 1861, 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 8½ per cent.....$100,000.
1861, September 1, 8 per cent.....100,000.
1861, October 1, 8 per cent.....100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.....100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 12, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINE'S HAVENS BANK, No. 1 3d-av corner of 10th-st. BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

TEUNIS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WASHINGTON L. BUNTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State,
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Loan Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 80 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS ISSUED by the City of Milwaukie, in aid of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad, payable 1st September, 1860, and 1st May, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, Eastern Division, payable May 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

$2,000, $4,000, $6,000, $7,500, $9,000, $12,000, $15,000, and a few larger sums, to loan on bond and mortgage. Also, $44,000, to be divided according to the wishes of borrowers.

C. G. PRATT, No. 6 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality, to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S., MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, inst., for supplying to the U. S. Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1,000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office, the office of the Assistant Quantermaster Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Q. M. M. C.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4 000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10 1861.

CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee, Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. VAN SAUN retiring from the business. All parties having claims against the late firm of S. J. VAN SAUN & CO. are requested to present the same without delay at their late office, No. 4 Bethune-st., to J. R. VOORHIS, and who is authorized to receipt for claims due the said firm.

S. J. VAN SAUN,
J. R. VOORHIS,

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

The business of stair building will be conducted as heretofore at the above place, by

J. R. VOORHIS.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,

No. 123 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills a periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *action* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them a well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSTRAW, Pa., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 16, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of my Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. R. SIMON.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and *find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOYER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me one. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. R. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, ($5,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. E. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivals Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat,

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DESPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families; it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price,* 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons from so doing before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are counterfeits.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease, DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Demorcat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in *every* case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO BE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

CATARRH!—THERE IS NO LONGER ANY doubt, contingency, or uncertainty, in the exclusive efficacy of Dr. GOODALE'S Remedy for cure of Catarrh. All others have only excited hope, betrayed confidence, relieved the purse, and proved but impositions. This only reliable cure may be had at No. 612 Broadway, New-York, with directions for using.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, *dirt* and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURDICK, No. 44 6th-av. With an Appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the north-western corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Col. BROWN hourly expects an attack on the fort, for as provisions become scarce the army become the more enraged.

We go to Mobile, however, to day, but should an attack be contemplated, a small steamer will be dispatched with the news, and we will return immediately. Fort McRae can soon be silenced, as the walls are now, in some places, tumbling down. On the day of our arrival Flag-Officer McKEAN invited all the officers of the squadron to take the oath of allegiance, commencing with Capt. ADAMS, who, I understand, seemed very loath to take it. He has two sons in the rebel army, and I do not think he is to be trusted. He is much talked about among the different officers on this station, and at Fort Pickens. All subscribed to it but Mr. JORDAN, Assistant Engineer, of Virginia; Mr. GRAHAM, of Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. BROOME, of Marine Corps, New-York.

These officers will be sent North by the first opportunity, with orders to report to the Secretary of the Navy. Some of the officers thought it was rather a bold proceeding for Flag-Officer McKEAN to take, as it was not an order from the Navy Department. It is right, and I have heard that he said he would not trust an officer who would not take it.

Over one hundred guns are now bearing on Fort Pickens and the fleet at anchor. We sail in an hour for Mobile, but will return in a few days.

LIONARA.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 17.

As a part of Col. KALLMAN'S Regiment (reserve corps) were returning from the North Missouri Railroad about 11 o'clock this A. M., when opposite the Recorder's Court room on Seventh-street, between Olive and Locust streets, a company near the rear of the column, suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, and mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol-shot was fired from a window of the house corner Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk, and in the windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators.

Police Officer PRATT was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes.

Deputy Marshal FRANCO received three balls in his legs and will undoubtedly die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below are not ascertained. The window just behind the Recorder's desk, was riddled with bullets. The broken glass scattered over his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the Health Office, where a thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when the particulars will be given.

The Federal force now engaged in the interior of the State consists of upwards of 10,000 men, 2,500 of whom are stationed at Hermans and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rola, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, 2,500 at St. Josephs and along the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, 1,000 on the North Missouri Railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo.

In addition to this, a force of 2,500 remains in St. Louis, which could be increased to 7,000 in a few hours by accessions from the neighborhood camps in Illinois.

These troops hold the entire portion of the State north of the Missouri River; the southeast quarter, lying on the Mississippi and a line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Josephs and Bird's Point, as a basis of operations, with the river and roads as a means of transportation.

Nothing is known of the movements of the troops above Jefferson City.

The Warsaw *Democrat* says Judge JOHNSON will not take his seat in the Senate in July, and also states that Senator POLK will not take his seat.

It is impossible to arrive at any truth relative to the cause of firing upon the citizens to-day by the volunteer troops. There are score of statements of eye-witnesses. It is said that pistol shots were repeatedly fired from windows of the house adjoining the Recorder's Court room, and from the pavement, while an equal or greater number assert that there were no pistols fired from any quarter, that the first and only shot before the general firing, was an accidental discharge of a rifle in the ranks. The wound of Capt. REISCHE, however, is of such a character as to induce the belief that he was shot from a second or third story window, the ball entering his coat, just back of the point of the left shoulder, tearing the skin across the spine, and passing out of the right shoulder blade. Two or three members of the same company said he was wounded by a buck-shot.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the Coroner's inquest to-morrow morning, when it is to be hoped the facts will be learned.

The following are additional names of those killed: JAMES FERRIS, CUBAN TRACY, LUIGI CELLA, and a man named BURNS, of Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but I hear of no demonstrations of any character having been made.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. BOERNSTEIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 17.

The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAPITAL,
JEFFERSON CITY, June 17, 1861.

To the citizens of Cole County and the adjoining Counties of Missouri:

CITIZENS: I have been appointed by the Commanding General Commander of this place, with the view to extend my authority over Cole and the adjacent counties, in order to preserve the peace and tranquillity of all citizens, and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of the Government and of the Union, the enforcement of the constitutional laws of the country.

By the precipitate flight of Gov. C. F. JACKSON and others, you have been left without State authority, and without a Government. This state of things would have produced lawlessness and anarchy, and all their consequent evils. It has then been deemed necessary to supply this lack by appointing a commander of this place, having the surveillance over the city and its vicinity.

I therefore call upon the city authorities as well as the authorities of this county, to continue the legal exercise of their official duties, and I will be always ready to lend them my assistance for the enforcement of the Constitutional laws of the country. I do not wish to interfere with their official business, neither do I intend to meddle with the private business of the citizens.

Your personal safety will be protected and your property will be respected. Slave property will not be interfered with by any part of my command, nor will slaves be allowed to enter my lines without written authority from their masters.

And, notwithstanding we are in times of war, I shall endeavor to execute my instructions with moderation and forbearance, and at the same time shall not suffer the least attempt to destroy the Union and its Government by the performance of any unlawful act. I shall prosecute and deliver up to the proper authorities all traitors, and their accomplices, aiders and abettors. I call upon all friends of the Union, and upon all good citizens, to form themselves in companies of Home Guards, for the protection of the Union, to arm themselves and to drill.

I will be very glad to have them as far as possible instructed by my officers, and to contribute with all my power to their military education. Every citizen who has business with the commander of the place, or intends to bring some complaint before him, will have free access to my Head-quarters from 10 to 12 o'clock.

All my soldiers will observe the strictest discipline, and I hope that the support of all good citizens will enable me to keep this city and vicinity in perfect peace and order, and to keep far from them the terrors and devastation of the war.

(Signed.) HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Col. Commanding Second Reg't Mo. Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 17.

One regiment of United States Volunteers, probably the Rhode Island, is expected here at daybreak to-morrow. They left Hagerstown last night, and at 8 o'clock this afternoon were at Middletown, eight miles distant from here, where they will encamp for to-night, and resuming their march at dawn, arrive here shortly after daybreak. Their destination is unknown. It was rumored at Hagerstown yesterday that they would proceed to Cumberland, and it is thought probable that they will take the cars at Monocacy station, and proceed to Cumberland via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The fact that no provision had yesterday been made for their conveyance across the Potomac, and the scarcity of boats at this point, renders this supposition very doubtful. Their expected arrival creates much excitement, though not of any unfriendly character.

The regiment, I learn from high authority, were upon the point of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, yesterday, when orders were received which led to a different from that line of advance, and their subsequent march in this direction.

Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON'S forces are encamped at Hagerstown and Frankstown, three miles distant, and at several intervening points.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has, it is reported, led to a sudden change in the line of march of this column. A portion of it only had forded the Potomac, when the marching orders of the force were countermanded, and they returned to camp. A large number of wagons were hurriedly collected from the farmers in that vicinity during Saturday night and Sunday, and a messenger who left there this morning states that he saw indications about the camp of an early departure. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment reached there this morning.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

The correspondent at Frederick is evidently mistaken about the movement of the Rhode Island Regiment. They are to return to Washington. Cars have gone up from here for that purpose.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM GRAFTON, VA.

GRAFTON, Monday, June 17.

A report reached Cumberland yesterday that the rebel forces were marching from Romney to attack the Federal troops and burn the city, causing intense excitement.

They have not made their appearance up to this time.

A letter received at Cumberland states that the telegraph wires and rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Martinsburgh to Harper's Ferry have been carried away by the rebels.

The letter also states that the delegates to the Wheeling Convention from Berkley and Jefferson Counties, are imprisoned at Charlestown, Va.

It is not yet known what movement is contemplated from this point.

Recruits from the surrounding counties are largely increasing.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

Gov. HICKS sent a sharp message to the Legislature to-day, in reply to an order of the House appointing a Committee to examine the Executive records, and call for such persons and papers as they may deem proper, to enable them to ascertain and report to the House, without delay, the precise character of the relations established by the Executive of this State with the Federal Government since the commencement of the existing national troubles. The Governor says:

"I have heretofore had the honor to inform you, in response to an order, that I have furnished your honorable body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government, which I deemed it necessary to lay before you. In making that response officially and in good faith, it did not occur to me that my veracity would be impugned by a coordinate branch of the State Government, with which I have earnestly endeavored to maintain harmonious relations.

I have patiently borne to remonstrate against the bitterly malignant spirit evinced against me personally, by a majority of your body.

It is a matter of no consequence whatever to me, what your opinion of me may be, but when your official acts reflect upon the dignity of the office which I hold, I feel it to be my duty to protest against them in such a case of forbearance on my part, it is not only a virtue, but it is a tacit direction of my duty.

I have furnished you with all the correspondence I have had with the officers of the General Government. I have omitted nothing having the slightest public importance, and am thoroughly convinced that your body is fully aware of the fact that I have kept back nothing having the least bearing upon the relations between the General Government and the Executive of Maryland."

In conclusion, the Governor tenders the Committee every facility, and says:

"An official examination by my enemies of the Executive records will prove the utter falsity of many malignant charges brought against me by partisans. In thus rendering facilities to your Committee, however, I respectfully but firmly demand that that Committee shall fully and effectually discharge the duty imposed upon it, whereby the people of the State will be somewhat convinced that, although originating in partisan feeling, and in an effort to offer an indignity to me, your order could elicit nothing in the premises not already freely laid before the public."

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM GOV. HICKS

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. HICKS sent another tart message to the Legislature to-day, in response to an order of the House asking if certain arms shipped by the Adjutant-General to a military company some time since, and seized by Gen. BUTLER, was by his knowledge and consent.

The Governor says the inquiry is impertinent, and refers the House to Gen. BUTLER and the Adjutant-General for the information.

CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ALBANY, Monday, June 17.

The contracts for military equipments have been awarded to MESSRS. SPROULS, MEEKER & Co., No. 27 Chambers-streets, and PADDIE & MORRISON, No. 77 Chambers-street, and others.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE Ky., Tuesday, June 18.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th inst., says that the report of Federal troops being at Hilton Head is false.

Com. STRINGHAM, of the *Minnesota*, had informed the British Consul at Charleston that the crew of the privateer *Savannah* would be sent to New-York to stand a trial; and that the brig *Hattie Jackson* had been taken as a prize, and sent to the same port.

The *Minnesota*, *Wabash* and the *Flag* were off Charleston.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 15th inst., says that the yacht *Gipsey* was returned to the owner, and the crew released.

The *Powhatan* ordered the Prussian bark *Pelose* off from New Orleans on the 13th inst, and she sailed for Havana.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAINE FOURTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The Fourth Maine Regiment, Col. BERRY, arrived at 1 o'clock to-day, and marched to the "Common."

The Cadets, and a large delegation of the Sons of Maine, acted as an escort. The march was through many of the principal streets, and immense crowds cheered the troops. After partaking of a substantial collation provided by the city, and a few hours rest and social intercourse, the regiment marched to the Old Colony Depôt, and at 7 o'clock left for New-York by a special train and steamer, provided by the agents of the Fall River line. The full camp equipage of the regiment, including fifty-four horses for baggage train, etc., was forwarded this forenoon. The regiment is well officered. A white banner borne in the ranks bore the inscription: "From the Home of KNOX."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling all good citizens to organize into military companies. He says Missouri having declared war against the Federal Government, Kansas is liable to invasion by the rebels. He says one or two infantry corps will be sworn into the United States service for three months.

The Second Kansas Regiment, in camp at Wyandotte, has been mustered in. Capt. JOHN'S command will be organized as an independent company.

NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, June 18.

The Twenty-first Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. ROGERS' company, commanding, left here at noon to-day, for Harrisburgh, where they will probably arrive to-night. Col. ROGERS has orders to report himself and command on their arrival to Gen. PATTERSON, who will probably order them to proceed to Washington immediately.

The Utica Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN, leaves Friday next.

Six regiments are now here.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning, and was well received by the citizens. They will leave at noon for Washington. They seized several secession flags in the city, causing some excitement.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The steam frigate *Colorado* went to sea this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Col. SMALL'S and Col. BENSTEIN'S Pennsylvania Regiments arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington. The latter came via the Northern Central Railroad.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* will be reported ready for sea on Monday. She is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she has been lying since her return from the Brazil squadron, of which she was flag-ship, under Commodore FRENCH FORREST, now commanding "the naval forces of Virginia." She is 1,726 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk. The *St. Lawrence* is to join the blockade fleet, several officers having reported for her with that understanding.

An official report of the machinery of the unfortunate gun-boat *Pawnee*, says that no breaks-down have occurred in it, thus far, since she left Philadelphia. The engineer, however, contemplates some improvement, which he will doubtless be permitted to effect. The *Pawnee* is the only one of our new gun-boats built by an outsider, and her experience does not speak much for the practice of that principle.

The Government will adhere to its intention in regard to the boilers and condensers to be used in the new gun-boats. They have up to this, it is explained, proved themselves the best introduced into the service, and the most suitable for all contingencies. At the present time it is deemed better to make sure of a good thing than to risk getting a bad one in trying to obtain the most perfect. Besides, the little privileges of selection heretofore conceded to constructors have not resulted very satisfactorily. The Navy has had quite enough of theories.

Col. BEALL has assumed command of the First Dragoons. He was appointed on the 13th of May to the Colonelcy, *vice* FAUNTLEROY who resigned. Col. BEALL is a Washingtonian, but, like his predecessor, is an outside appointment, not having entered a regular military school. It is singular that the late four first officers of this regiment, and now the three first, Cols. BEALL, BLAKELY, and Major STERN, are not West Point graduates.

The newly bought gun-boats *A. O. Tyler*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* are nearly finished at Cincinnati. The boilers of some of them have been taken in *via* the main hold. These vessels cost $62,500, and will stand the Government, when ready for sea, in about $120,000. They have been changed altogether in appearance, the upper decks and cabins being removed, the guards cut off, and eight feet bulkheads erected. They are at the yards of TITHEBY, HAMBLEDON, and the Marine Railway Company.

Affairs at the Navy-yard yesterday were dull. The *Roanoke* steam frigate, and the corvette *Savannah*, were not put in commission, because men were not on hand. The *Penguin's* rigging was overhauled and tarred, and the final preparations of the *Albatross* are nearly complete. The following is a report of the condition of things at the Navy-yard, made out yesterday:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, (44,) waiting crew, ready to sail. All officers attached.

Sailing corvette *Savannah*, (26,) ready for commission; waiting sailors only.

Sailing frigate *Potomac*, in dock, being caulked and fitted; requires three weeks' work.

Sailing frigate *Brandywine*, (50,) in the stream, in ordinary; not being fitted for immediate service.

Receiving ship *North Carolina*, (84,) has on board some 800 men, exclusive of Marine Guard.

Purchased gun boats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, both reported to the Navy Department, ready for commissioning.

Purchased coal ships *Fulton Phelps* and *Badger*, undergoing repairs.

Prize brig *Jackson*, waiting orders.

Storeship *Supply* and steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, both in commission, and manned.

Several Revenue and Surveying vessels.

A detachment of sailors arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and were transferred to the *North Carolina*.

A detachment of 100 United States troops is under orders to leave this station on the receipt of marching instructions. They are ready for the road. A number of pieces of rifled cannon is sent away daily from Fort Columbus, for destinations not named.

ARREST OF A SECESSION LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.

In the account published in the TIMES of Sunday, of the arrival of the slave-ship *Nightingale*, seized by the sloop of war *Saratoga*, off the coast of Africa, the name of Lieut. TYLER was mentioned as one of the officers of the *Saratoga* who came home in the *Nightingale* the reason of his returning home being given that "his health had been bad during the entire cruise of the *Saratoga*." The cause of Lieut. TYLER'S ill health was not stated, and to one who should look upon his rotund form and ruddy complexion it would be difficult of conjecture. Since his arrival, however, he has managed to throw a little light upon the true diagnosis of his case, and, for the safety of the patient, he has been handed over to the Government authorities, by whom his disease will no doubt receive the treatment it deserves.

Lieut. TYLER, it seems, is a Virginian, and being a Virginian, and of the F. F. type, he could be no more nor less than a Secessionist of the first water. Like a true Secessionist, no sooner had he set foot on land from his long cruise in the *Saratoga*, than he made a rush for the nearest bar-room, where he commenced imbibing strong potations, and giving vent to strong secession sentiments. Gen. SCOTT, he did not hesitate to say was a "d—d old s—n of a b—h," President LINCOLN was a "Lubboon," and the Government of the United States was a "d—d humbug that ought to be upset and replaced by a monarchy." This and much more of similar secession logic did Lieut. TYLER inflict upon his astonished hearers.

During his peregrinations about the City, he chanced, on Sunday morning, to drop into the headquarters of the Harbor Police, which he mistook for a hotel, and called for a drink. Not getting his drink, he commenced to damn the place, and by a natural gradation of logic, he fell to damning the country, the Government and the people that would support such a place. His conversation finally became so interesting that one of the policemen present invited him to a walk up Broadway. During the promenade the policeman, by dint of professing to be a simon pure Secessionist himself, drew from the lieutenant the following among other interesting items:

Lieut. TYLER, it appears from his statements, is the son of Acjutant TYLER, of the United States Marines, who has been in the service of the United States for twenty-eight years, a great portion of the time being stationed at the Washington Navy-yard. Like many other veteran nibblers at the public crib, the old man has now seceded, however, and is supposed to be somewhere in the boundaries of the C. S. A. HENRY B. TYLER, the son, of whom we now speak—the seceding lieutenant of a seceded adjutant—sailed, as he says, from Philadelphia in the *Saratoga* last September. His father told him before he left that as soon as old *Virginia* seceded he must resign his commission, and go into the service of the Southern Army. He therefore played sick during the cruise, and took the first opportunity to return home, thinking that it was about time, as far as he understood the programme, that Virginia was "out." He proceeded to lay his plans before his sympathizing M. P. as follows: He was going to send in his resignation to the Government, on the plea of ill health, and then proceed South. If his resignation was not accepted, he was going to doff his uniform and cross the border *incog.* On his arrival in Virginia he should immediately enter the Confederate service, and his commission, he said, was already made out and waiting for him. To the inquries of the officer, he said there were several other officers now on board the *Saratoga*, who were determined Secessionists, and would throw up their commissions and come home the first chance they had. Some of them, he said, had made out their resignations nine months ago, in anticipation of the secession movement.

After pumping the Lieutenant sufficiently, the officer parted with him; but other officers have since been on his track until yesterday, when he was arrested in Elm-street, by Detective FARLEY, and taken to headquarters, and from thence to the Navy-yard, where he was put in charge of Commodore BARNES, who administered to him a patriotic lecture that made the cowardly traitor wince.

The fact of his arrest has been telegraphed to Washington, and affidavits of detectives and others, who have heard him proclaim his sentiments, will be immediately forwarded. Meantime he will remain in the custody of Commodore BARNES until orders for his disposition are received from Washington. It is said that he had made arrangements to purchase a lot of revolvers to take with him to Virginia.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONEIDA REGIMENT—WELCOME ADDRESSES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS, ETC.

The Oneida Regiment, constituting the Fourteenth New-York State Volunteers, Col. MCQUADE, arrived after some detention yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were in waiting to receive and welcome them, viz.: Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Tracy, A. D. Barber, J. W. Stafford, T. Jones, Jr., Charles P. Kirkland, J. M. Tower.

The regiment formed and proceeded through Fourteenth-street, headed by a platoon of the police, and escorted by some two hundred of the "sons of Oneida," wearing a blue badge. They passed through Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade-ground, where they were drawn up on the south side to receive the present of the regimental colors.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, many of them natives of Oneida County, witnessed the ceremony. The welcoming speech was made by CHARLES P. KIRKLAND. He said:

COL. MCQUADE AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT: In the name, and on behalf of the "Sons of Oneida" resident of New-York and Brooklyn, I most cordially welcome you to this City on your way to the defence of that blessed Constitution and Union, which are now attempted to be overthrown by parricidal hands—by those who owe to them all the blessings they have ever enjoyed. The contest in which you are about to be engaged is the most interesting and important that ever occupied the attention of men; for this war is emphatically a war to sustain the only truly free Government on earth. Its only object is to maintain and to transmit to future generations the great boon of civil and religious liberty, purchased for us by the blood of our fathers. It is, indeed, a glorious cause; and the lovers of liberty everywhere are watching the contest with the deepest interest. On its result may well be said to depend the momentous question of man's capacity for self-government.

We, your old friends and neighbors, welcome you with the most earnest heartiness; and we, at the same time, congratulate you on the fact that the result can by no possibility be doubtful. You go to *certain victory, you march to certain triumph*; for who so mad as to believe that seven millions of people, resting on a volcano of four millions of slaves, can resist twenty millions led on by the hollest patriotism, and with no such dreadful element in their midst. You come, my friends, from a county distinguished in the history of our first Revolution; and as long as the battle of Oriskany and the seige of Fort Stanwix are remembered, so long will the men of Oneida remember the brave deeds of their fathers, and be eager to imitate their example. This war is not second in importance to that of the Revolution. That made us *a nation*; this is to preserve and perpetuate that nation, now among the first of the world. I may be allowed to say that my greatest honor at the present moment is that my two sons are in the ranks of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment at Washington engaged in the same holy work of duty and of patriotism on which you are about entering. They are both native sons of Oneida. Thrice welcome, my friends! Your watchwords are "Our Constitution, our Union—our country." You and your brave companions from more than twenty States, will march hand in hand to victory, as certainly as a just and beneficent God rules on earth and in Heaven. Your cause is the cause of truth, of right, of civil and religious liberty, and human history records no defeat in such a cause. I will add one word—if in the course of events it be your good fortune to fall in with any one or more of five men named Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, Twiggs or Davis, do not, I pray, permit them to escape you; they are wanted to satisfy the stern demands which *humanity* makes on traitors, more infamous than any whose names have yet been mentioned among men.

Our best wishes attend you. Again I say, welcome—thrice welcome, ye noble men of Oneida. [Applause.]

The beautiful regimental color was now brought forward, and CHARLES P. TRACY, Esq., addressed the regiment as follows:

He said he was commissioned to present them, in the name of the Sons of Oneida, resident in this City and Brooklyn, with that regimental color. The Onedians had not forgotten the land of their nativity, and the associations of their boyhood, and they desired that the third Oneida regiment should not pass that way without a token of some remembrance of fraternity. [Applause.] That was the most they could do for them, except to assure them of their affection and sympathy in the hallowed cause in which they were embarked, and to which they had consecrated themselves. The memory of Oneida County, to the man who had passed his boyhood among its green hills and rich valleys, never died within him. Referring to the unsurpassed beauty of the county from which they had come, the speaker continued: Could such a place as that fail to furnish men for this war like those composing the Fourteenth Regiment? When he looked upon those brave men of the Revolution passing through the Valley of the Mohawk, he could exclaim, in the beautiful words of the poet—

"Again there breathes that haunted air,
The sons of sires who conquered there,
And armed to strike, with soul to dare
As quick, as far as they."

The flag which he was about to present to them was a regimental color. They saw emblazoned on that behalf the arms of the Union and the arms of the Empire State. They were both well entitled there. [Cheers.] Was there a State in the Union before New-York? If so, let her be named. The first Convention of the Colonies, in 1775, was convened at Albany; Gen. WASHINGTON, as the first President, was sworn in Wall-street, in this City, on the 4th of March, 1789; the oath having been administered to him by the Chancel or of the State of New-York, and now the State had furnished to this holy war for freedom, forty thousand good and true men. [Cheers.] They went to a defensive war, to protect their institutions and Government, and these men were at home everywhere under the sacred flag of the Union, and all roll was "sacred" to them until they reached the Gulf and the Rio Grande. They had paid for Florida, and they would see that the flag of the Union once more waved over its territory. It was a holy war—not only for principle, but for their kind, and the protection of their property and territory. This country for the last seventy five years had stretched out its hands to the oppressed of all nations. What a spectacle did we present to mankind, with traitors rising in our very midst for the purpose of crushing out so beneficent a Government, and destroying the men who are struggling for liberty!

A crime of such magnitude was never before witnessed in the civilized world as this. The very dungeons in the old world, where patriots were struggling, would send up a groan of anguish when they saw the last hope of a free people extinguished by traitor hands. The time had come when *Liberty* and *Justice* should be maintained. There never could be any great liberty preserved to mankind but by the sword. The people were long in resorting to this last dread arbitrament, but the sword alone was now left to them. The present war was no pastime—no 4th of July celebration. LAMARTINE had eloquently said, "every revolution must have its birth, every birth its pang, and every pang its groan." The soldier took up arms to fight and die in freedom's glorious cause. [Applause.] They would not be forgotten by those who were left behind. All could not join their ranks, though they would gladly do so, but they would do all they could for the soldiers' comfort. They were going forth to conquer. Many might fall in the arms of victory but there was glory for all. [Cheers.] The speaker closed with an appeal to the soldiers and to their Colonel, to whom he handed the banner.

Col. MCQUADE responded in a brief, but neat and patriotic speech, promising to defend the flag, and return it unstained, except by the blood of the vile traitors whom they should meet in battle. Turning to the regiment he then said:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT; This beautiful color is presented to you by the sons of Oneida resident in this City and Brooklyn. If there is one man in the ranks who would not defend it with the last drop of his blood, let him leave." He then called for three cheers for the flag, which were given with a will.

Having saluted the flag, the regiment again formed and proceeded through Broadway, being greeted on their way with cheers, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of good will. They proceeded to the Park Barracks, where Col. VAN BUREN had a dinner prepared for them. They remain quartered here until this forenoon, when they will probably be joined by the other regiment from Albany, and proceed to Washington together. There is only one horse in the regiment, which belongs to the Colonel, and was a present from the citizens of Utica. The colors were a present from the ladies of the same city.

The following list of the officers of the regiment shows where the various companies were recruited:

FIELD.—Colonel, James McQuade; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. H. Skillen; Major, Chas. B. Young.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Surgeon, Alonzo Churchill; Quartermaster, Thomas H. Bates; Adjutant, John F. McQuade; Surgeon's Mate, J. E. West; Chaplain, Rev. George M. Hewes.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Quartermaster Sergeant, James P. Bailou; Sergeant Major, Cassius B. Merwine; Drum-Major, Thomas J. Hines; Fife Major, Samuel E. Catlin.

LINE.—Company A, from Utica—Thomas M. Davies, Captain; Geo. H. Cone, Lieutenant; R. D. Crocker, Ensign.

Company B, from Utica—Wm. P. Brazee, Captain; Rufus Duggett, Lieutenant; Geo. T. Hallingworth, Ensign.

Company C, from Utica—Fred. Harrer, Captain; Joseph Smith, Lieutenant; Wm. Rantenberg, Ensign.

Company D, from Batavia—Wm. L. Gowan, Captain; Robert H. Foote, Lieutenant; George E. Lee, Ensign.

Company E, from Utica—Lewis Michaels, Captain; Alfred Sears, Lieutenant; William War, Ensign.

Company F, from Boonville—Chas. A. Muller, Captain; Wm. A. Rowan, Lieutenant; Dilos Craymer, Ensign.

Company G, from Rome, Ind.—J. Babcock, Captain; Seth L. Wadworth, Lieutenant; John Shyker, Jr., Ensign.

Company H, from Syracuse—Samuel E. Thompson, Captain; Henry Goss, Lieutenant; Geo. Morgan, Ensign.

Company I, from Lowville, Lewis County—Horace B. Lake, Captain; Geo. W. Barlett, Lieutenant; Sterling W. Hazen, Ensign.

Company K, from Hudson—Wm. H. Seymour, Captain; Leman Bradley, Lieutenant; Fayette Butler, Ensign.

FOR COL ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

Persons desirous of sending parcels to their friends in the First Regiment N. Y. S. V., can do so by leaving them at the Astor House, in the care of Commissary WEVILL, before next Friday.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the Carl Schurz Regiment, under command of Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, which was accepted by Government at the special request of Gen. SCOTT, is ordered to go into camp immediately for drill, and to be ready for active service by the 1st of August. Col. MCREYNOLDS was attached to Gen. SCOTT'S body-guard during the Mexican campaign, where he was wounded and afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. Knowing his bravery, Gen. SCOTT departed from his established rule and recommended the acceptance of his regiment. The Secretary of War calls upon the Governors and patriotic citizens of the States where the companies are formed—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—to aid in equipping the men. In accepting the regiment, Mr. CAMERON requested that the name be changed from "the Carl Schurz Regiment" to the "Lincoln Cavalry," and by the latter name the regiment will hereafter be designated. The seven companies raised here are composed of intelligent young men of energy and respectability, many of whom have before been in service. Four companies are ordered to be prepared to take the field by the middle of July, as the absolute necessity of having horsemen to cope with the mounted "Gorillas" of Virginia has been made manifest. The New-Yorkers will go into quarters immediately for drill and to await their equipments, for which they must depend in a great measure upon the liberality of our citizens. A committee, recently appointed to solicit subscriptions, beg to return the thanks of the regiment to the donors of the following sums:

Geo. Douglas, of Douglas Farm, L. I.	$300
R. L. & A. Stuart	300
Walsh Carver & Chase, No. 30 South-street	50
Sturgis & Co., No. 31 South street	50

The head-quarters of the four American companies raised in this City, are at Palace Garden, where a few able-bodied, active young men will be received. Recruiting offices have been opened also at No. 648 Broadway, and at No. 43 Courtland-st.

ABUSES IN RECRUITING.

Much complaint is heard in the City against abuses which undoubtedly exist in recruiting volunteers for the United States service. The continued formation of new regiments, and the anxiety of Colonels to get the ranks of their commands filled at the earliest possible moment, has induced unprincipled men, who have an extensive acquaintance among mechanics and laboring-men, to open recruiting offices on speculation, under pretence of raising companies of which they are to take command. Two or three days sometimes suffices to fill the ranks of a company, the rank and file of which Colonels would be glad to accept, but who, from judicious motives, or a desire to advance the interests of some friend, object to the Captain. This, however, proves no obstacle. The enterprising Captain at once agrees to a transfer of his men to the Colonel at rates varying from $1 to $2 50 per head; and though he retains nominal command, this only continues until after the men are mustered into the service, when he goes through the formality of a resignation, upon some vain excuse, and the men discover how quietly and without their knowledge they have been made the subjects of bargain and sale. Their late captain is again free to organize another company.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee, begs to acknowledge by the hand of Mrs. OSCAR COLES, from Mrs. MEARS BURKHARDT, the sum of $350, the proceeds of the concert given at Mrs. BURKHARDT'S residence for the benefit of the families of volunteers. When our seminaries are suffering, as they now are, from the alienation of the South, the Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging so large a donation, and will gladly distribute the money in accordance with the wish of the donor.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions have been received at this department to supply Col. MCQUADE'S regiment, which arrived yesterday from Albany, with camp equipage, and Col. JACKSON'S regiment, which will arrive to-day from Albany, with arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A number more men, who failed to go on with the regiment, reported themselves yesterday to Capt. WHITING. It is anticipated that the remainder of the stragglers will present themselves to-day; as soon as all are gathered together, they will immediately start to join the regiment.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This regiment did not leave yesterday, as was expected, owing to the fact of the men not yet being paid. The Paymaster received the order on the Comptroller, yesterday, and left for Albany to obtain the cash. To day or to-morrow, it is stated positively, Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment will leave.

SECOND REGIMENT N. H. VOLUNTEERS.

The Sons of New Hampshire are requested to meet at the Brandreth House, this evening, at 8 P. M., to consider arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. MARSTON, which will arrive in this City on Friday morning.

COL. M'LEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Col. MURPHY'S Regiment, at Willett's Point, was yesterday mustered into the service of the General Government by Capt. COGSWELL, U. S. A., the medical inspection being conducted by Drs. A. B. MOTT and MOSELEY. The regiment will at once be paid for the period during which it has been in the service of the State of New-York, Paymaster JAMES H. WELSH having made all necessary arrangements for the immediate discharge of this duty. The uniforms have all been received, and the arms will be distributed to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, consisting of 1,100 men, with sixty horses and full camp equipage, will arrive at Pier No. 3, North River, this morning at 10 o'clock. The sons of Maine resident in New-York met at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following Committee of Reception: Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman; R. W. Trundy, Benj. Carver, J. W. Brookman, Franklin Clark, Joseph S. Burgess, S. Duncan, Chas. Peters and Edward Fosdick. Sons of the Pine Tree State are invited to assemble at the Astor House, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, march to Pier No. 3, receive the regiment, escort them up Battery-place and Broadway to the Park, where from the steps of the City Hall a United States flag, on behalf of the Sons, will be presented to the regiment by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and a richly-painted and embroidered regimental color, on behalf of the Daughters of Maine, will be presented by J. W. BROOKMAN. The rank and file will then dine in the Park Barracks, and the commissioned officers and staff at the Astor House, with the Committee. The Daughters of Maine are invited to meet in the ladies' parlor at the Astor House, at 9½ A. M., where they will be provided with badges, and escorted to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, from the windows and balcony of which they can witness the presentation. The following are the staff officers:

Colonel—Hiram G. Berry, of Rockland; Lieutenant-Colonel.—Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast; Major—F. S. Nicholson, of Searsport; Adjutant—Jabez L. Greenhalgh, of Rockland; Quartermaster—Isaac C. Abbott, of Rockland; Surgeon.—William A. Banks of Rockland; Sergeant-Major—S. H. Chapman; Quartermaster—J. H. Crowell; Fife-Major—Henry Burkmar; Drum-Major—John H. Price.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Thirty of the men belonging to the brigade of Lieut. BARTLETT, returned to this port in the steamer *Marion*. JOHN M. PAULSTON, Captain of Company H, Lieut. FRANK Y. WATSON, of Company L, THOMAS B. WOOD, A. CUMMINGS, JOSEPH HYDE, and Sergeant BRADY, have drawn up and signed a lengthy statement of grievances which they say the Brigade has suffered since its departure on the 14th of May from Sta

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Col. BROWN hourly expects an attack on the fort, for as provisions become scarce the army become the more enraged.

We go to Mobile, however, to-day, but should an attack be contemplated, a small steamer will be dispatched with the news, and we will return immediately. Fort McRae can soon be silenced, as the walls are now, in some places, tumbling down. On the day of our arrival Flag-Officer McKEAN invited all the officers of the squadron to take the oath of allegiance, commencing with Capt. ADAMS, who, I understand, seemed very loath to take it. He has two sons in the rebel army, and I do not think he is to be trusted. He is much talked about among the different officers on this station, and at Fort Pickens. All subscribed to it but Mr. JORDAN, Assistant Engineer, of Virginia; Mr. GRAHAM, of Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. BROOKS, of Marine Corps, New-York.

These officers will be sent North by the first opportunity, with orders to report to the Secretary of the Navy. Some of the officers thought it was rather a bold proceeding for Flag-Offices McKEAN to take, as it was not an order from the Navy Department. It is right, and I have heard that he said he would not trust an officer who would not take it.

Over one hundred guns are now bearing on Fort Pickens and the fleet at anchor. We sail in an hour for Mobile, but will return in a few days.

LIONARA.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The rebel soldiers at Manassas Junction complain bitterly of being compelled to dig and delve in the ditches, during the excessive heat, while the negroes who have been pressed into the service are lazy and worthless for the purposes to which they have been for a time assigned. There are hundreds upon the sick list, and the men who have not been accustomed to labor are breaking down constantly. Water is hardly to be had for ordinary purposes, to say nothing of the opportunity to bathe. The hospital there is fast becoming crowded.

MORE TROOPS FROM THE WEST.

Gen LANE, Senator from Kansas, with three Members of Congress from the West, had an interview with President LINCOLN to-day, and are urging his acceptance of the services of several new regiments from the Western States, which are now organized, and ready to march.

The New-York Sixty-ninth, with other troops, were met near the Cross Roads, on their way towards Falls Church, this morning. They had field pieces, and sent out scouts ahead constantly, as they marched.

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, has been appointed by the President Associate Justice of the United States Court for Dacotah Territory.

A battalion of 212 men at Chicago was accepted yesterday by the War Department. This corps consists of able men, and is called the "Illinois Bridge, Breastworks, and Fortification Fusileers." It is composed entirely of carpenters, railroad men, blacksmiths, boat and locomotive builders, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to the Army.

COL. SMALL'S REGIMENT.

Col. SMALL'S Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of 1,000 men, came in this morning. They are a sturdy set of men, and were much better clad and provided for than have been some others from that State. This is the first regiment that was sworn in "for the war."

Mrs. Gen. MCDOWELL and one or two other ladies presented to Companies I, B and G, Second Cavalry, yesterday, a supply of Havelocks, in the presence of the President and Secretary CAMERON. These are the first ones given to the regulars.

AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR AT OLD POINT.

An English man-of-war appeared off Cape Henry, to-day, and was the object of some speculation at Fortress Monroe.

The *Harriet Lane* entered Hampton Roads this morning, with her wheel-house shattered.

A good many visitors and friends have been over the river to day, looking after the Ohio boys and learning details of the fight near Vienna.

ADVANCE ON FAIRFAX.

The latest intelligence from over the river is to the effect that three regiments of our troops marched upon Fairfax to-day, and now hold possession of that town Fairfax is four miles beyond Vienna. The battery which attacked the Federal forces last night was removed, the rebels retreating from that position, falling back upon, and finally beyond Fairfax village.

A VARIETY OF RUMORS.

Washington is as full of rumors to-night as a primary meeting is of rogues. One says there has been a fight at Aquia Creek; another that the rebels had returned to Harper's Ferry suddenly and overpowered out forces; a third that a general attack all around was to be made within the next twelve hours. Probably one is as true as the other. It is also rumored that there is to be a great movement forward of the troops now in position over the river.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.

The experiment of a balloon telegraph was tried to-day to a limited extent, the balloon being allowed only a few hundred feet elevation. The arrangements for telling out the wire were rudely constructed, and the wire was too small for practical purposes, yet the instruments worked well, and the practicabifity of telegraphing from balloons was fully demonstrated. The operations were witnessed by Prof. HENRY, and several other scientific gentlemen, who apparently took much interest in the affair, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance.

The Government had the misfortune the other night to drop overboard one of the locomotives it was transporting from this city to Alexandria. It went down in forty feet of water.

DUNBAR SCHOONMAKER, a private in Company B, of the Twentieth Regiment, stationed at the Junction, was accidentally killed on Saturday, by the discharge of a gun. The body of the deceased was sent home under an escort. He was a son of the County Clerk of Ulster County.

Maj. GATES has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD BANQUET.

A grand banquet was given at the National this evening by the St. Andrew's Society, to the officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment. Upwards of one hundred sat down. The President, Mr. GILBERT CAMERON, explained the absence of many members of the Society by saying that they were away on military duty.

Col. CAMERON, the new colonel of the regiment, in responding to the first toast, referred to the valor which history records of the Seventy-ninth Scotch Regiment, by the British Volunteers at Waterloo. He called upon Col. FORNEY, who made a speech, which elicited immense applause. In the course of his remarks, he paid a glowing tribute to the Secretary of War.

To the health of the President and the Secretary of War, the latter responded. He said he could scarcely realize that by the Secretary of War was meant himself, for it seemed but a brief period since he was a journeymen in the office of his friend at his right—Col. SEATON. Speaking of the war, he said that though notthree months had yet elapsed since its inception, a quarter of a million of volunteers were in the field, and before six months the number will be increased to half e million. The deluded beings in the South, whose insolence we have borne for a quarter of a century, must be subdued, and the President will not let this war end until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when the war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and idivisable.

Gen. CAMERON was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering, and he sat down amidst the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Corporal THINESS then sang "The March of the Cameron Men" with great effect, and the band played a national air.

The list of appointments of officers of the new regiments will be published in full to-morrow.

LEO.

FURTHER OF THE REPORTED FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 18.

It is reported by two reliable gentlemen from Booneville, that a fight had taken place between the Federal and State troops, and that three hundred Secessionists were killed, and a number taken prisoners. One report says that seventeen, and another twenty-nine Federal troops were killed. Gov. JACKSON fled, and the State forces were routed.

REPORTS OF SKIRMISHING.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Kausas City, Friday, says that yesterday two companies of Cavalry and one of Dragoons were sent toward Independence. They went within two and a-half miles of that place, when they came upon a body of rebels numbering one or two thousand. The officers of the regular force were holding a parley when the rebels fired upon the troops, wounding one man. Another soldier had his shoulder crushed in the retreat.

An express arrived from Independence at Kansas City at 10 o'clock Friday morning. By it we learn that Capt. HOLLOWAY, chief of the rebel forces, was killed by his own men accidentally, together with 14 men, in the fire on the regular troops yesterday.

It seems that while the officers of the regulars were holding a parley with the rebels, the latter attempted to out-flank the regulars, but did not succeed. The regulars retired in good order.

The rebels had seven pieces of cannon in sight, and fired a few rounds; but one shot was fired by our troops, as they did not go prepared to fight so large a body.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling all good citizens to organize into military companies. He says Missouri having declared war against the Federal Government, Kansas is liable to invasion by the rebels. He says one or two infantry corps will be sworn into the United States service for three months.

The Second Kanasas Regiment, in camp at Wyandotte, has been mustered in. Capt. JOHN'S command will be organized as an independent company.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Evening Journal* says that a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, passed through this city this morning direct from Mobile and Memphis. He had opportunities of judging of the strength and condition of the rebels.

He estimates the number of rebel troops encamped between Vicksburgh and Cairo at 32,000, all well armed. They have a large numbar of Dahlgren guns.

He also states that at Mobile there are now 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not been unboxed when he left.

The rebel soldiers were eager to march on Cairo, or anywhere else they can fight the Federal troops, who they think they can whip easily.

He represents the prospects for the wheat and corn crops in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, in the highest degree flattering.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 18.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th inst., says that the report of Federal troops being at Hilton Head is false.

Com. STRINGHAM, of the *Minnesota*, had informed the British Consul at Charleston that the crew of the privateer *Savannah* would be sent to New-York to stand a trial; and that the brig *Hattie Jackson* had been taken as a prize, and sent to the same port.

The *Minnesota*, *Wabash* and the *Flag* were off Charleston.

The New-Orleans *Picdyune*, of the 15th inst., says that the yacht *Gipsey* was returned to the owner, and the crew released.

The *Powhatan* ordered the Prussian bark *Pelose* off from New-Orleans on the 13th inst., and she sailed for Havana.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 18.

The three fugitive slaves arrested here yesterday were to-day delivered to their owners, who reside in Ballard County, Ky. There is no news from the South.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM GOV. HICKS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Gov. HICKS sent another tart message to the Legislature to-day, in response to an order of the House asking if certain arms shipped by the Adjutant-General to a military company some time since, and siezed by Gen. BUTLER, was by his knowledge and consent.

The Governor says the inquiry is impertinent, and refers the House to Gen. BUTLER and the Adjutant-General for the information.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAINE FOURTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The Fourth Maine Regiment, Col. BERRY, arrived at 1 o'clock to-day, and marched to the "Common."

The Cadets, and a large delegation of the Sons of Maine, acted as an escort. The march was through many of the principal streets, and immense crowds cheered the troops. After partaking of a substantial collation provided by the city, and a few hours rest and social intercourse, the regiment marched to the Old Colony Dépôt, and at 7 o'clock left for New-York by a special train and steamer, provided by the agents of the Fall River line. The full camp equipage of the regiment, including fifty-four horses for baggage train, etc., was forwarded this forenoon. The regiment is well officered. A white banner borne in the ranks bore the inscription: "From the Home of KNOX."

NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, June 18.

The Twenty-first Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. ROGERS' company, commanding, left here at noon to day, for Harrisburgh, where they will probably arrive to-night. Col. ROGERS has orders to report himself and command on their arrival to Gen. PATTERSON, who will probably order them to proceed to Washington immediately.

The Utica Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN, leaves Friday next.

Six regiments are now here.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning, and was well received by the citizens. They will leave at noon for Washington. They seized several secession flags in the city, causing some excitement.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

Col. SMALL'S and Col. ERNSTEIN'S Pennsylvania Regiments arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington. The latter came via the Northern Central Railroad.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The steam frigate *Colorado* went to sea this morning.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following important dispatch:

WHEELING, Va, Monday, June 17.

Twelve small steamers, which had been chartered by the Government, left Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon and evening, and passing down the river, stopped at Bellaire, four miles below here, where they were loaded.

Before leaving Pittsburgh, the captains, engineers and all hands were sworn to secrecy, and the newspapers in that city were committed to say nothing about it, but the *Intelligencer*, published in this city, announces their departure. The rumor in Pittsburgh was, that they were destined to navigate and carry troops up the small rivers in Missouri, but here it is supposed that that they are to convey troops up the Kanawha River to Charlestown, the county seat of Kanawha County, sixty miles from its mouth, the most central poini of a range of four or five counties that can be reached.

TROOPS AT BELLAIRE.

Two thousand troops have arrived at Bellaire, and two thousand more are expected from Ohio, all of whom will, it is presumed, march immediately eastward.

The Kanawha, at Charlestown, is about three hundred yards wide, and is navigable for steamboats of all sizes. The principal thoroughfare from Richmond to the Ohio River passes through the town.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* will be reported ready for sea on Monday. She is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she has been lying since her return from the Brazil squadron, of which she was flag-ship, under Commodore FRENCH FORREST, now commanding "the naval forces of Virginia." She is 1,726 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk. The *St. Lawrence* is to join the blockade fleet, several officers having reported for her with that understanding.

An official report of the machinery of the unfortunate gun-boat *Pawnee*, says that no breaks-down have occurred in it, thus far, since she left Philadelphia. The engineer, however, contemplates some improvement, which he will doubtless be permitted to effect. The *Pawnee* is the only one of our new gun-boats built by an outsider, and her experience does not speak much for the ractice of that principle.

The Government will adhere to its intention in regard to the boilers and condensers to be used in the new gun-boats. They have up to this, it is explained, proved themselves the best introduced into the service, and the most suitable for all contingencies. At the present time it is deemed better to make sure of a good thing than to risk getting a bad one in trying to obtain the most perfect. Besides, the little privileges of selection heretofore conceded to constructors have not resulted very satisfactorily. The Navy has had quite enough of theories.

Col. BEALL has assumed command of the First Dragoons. He was appointed on the 13th of May to the Colonelcy, *vice* FAUNTLEROY who resigned. Col. BEALL is a Washingtonian, but, like his predecessor, is an outside appointment, not having entered a regular military school. It is singular that the late four first officers of this regiment, and now the three first, Cols. BEALL, BLAKELY, and Major STEEN, are not West Point graduates.

The newly bought gun-boats *A. O. Tyler*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* are nearly finished at Cincinnati. The boilers of some of them have been taken in *via* the main hold. These vessels cost $62,500, and will stand the Government, when ready for sea, in about $120,000. They have been changed altogether in appearance, the upper decks and cabins being removed, the guards cut off, and eight feet bulkheads erected. They are at the yards of TITHEBURY, HAMBLEDON, and the Marine Railway Company.

Affairs at the Navy-yard yesterday were dull. The *Roanoke* steam frigate, and the corvette *Savannah*, were not put in commission, because men were not on hand. The *Penguin's* rigging was overhauled and tarred, and the final preparations of the *Albatross* are nearly complete. The following is a report of the condition of things at the Navy-yard, made out yesterday:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, (44,) waiting crew, ready to sail. All officers attached.

Sailing corvette *Savannah*, (26,) ready for commission; waiting sailors only.

Sailing frigate *Potomac*, in ock, being caulked and fitted; requires three weeks' work.

Sailing frigate *Brandywine*, (50,) in the stream, in ordinary; not being fitted for immediate service.

Receiving ship *North Carolina*, (84,) has on board some 800 men, exclusive of Marine Guard.

Purchased gun-boats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, both reported to the Navy Department, ready for commissioning.

Purchased coal ships *Rowan Phelps* and *Badger*, undergoing repairs.

Prize brig *Jackson*, waiting orders.

Storeship *Supply* and steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, both in commission, and manned.

[Several Revenue and Surveying vessels.

A detachment of sailors arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and were transferred to the *North Carolina*.

A detachment of 100 United States troops is under orders to leave this station on the receipt of marching instructions. They are ready for the road. A number of pieces of rifled cannon is sent away daily from Fort Columbus, for destinations not named.

ARREST OF A SECESSION LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.

In the account published in the TIMES of Sunday, of the arrival of the slave-ship *Nightingale*, seized by the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, off the coast of Africa, the name of Lieut. TYLER was mentioned as one of the officers of the *Saratoga* who came home in the *Nightingale*, the reason of his returning home being given that "his health had been bad during the entire cruise of the *Saratoga*." The cause of Lieut. TYLER'S ill-health was not stated, and to one who should look upon his rotund form and ruddy complexion it would be difficult of conjecture. Since his arrival, however, he has managed to throw a little light upon the true diagnosis of his case, and, for the safety of the patient, he has been handed over to the Government authorities, by whom his disease will no doubt receive the treatment it deserves.

Lieut. TYLER, it seems, is a Virginian, and being a Virginian, and of the F. F. type, he could be no more nor less than a Secessionist of the first water. Like a true Secessionist, no sooner had he set foot on land from his long cruise in the *Saratoga*, than he made a rush for the nearest bar-room, where he commenced imbibing strong potations, and giving vent to strong secession sentiments. Gen. SCOTT, he did not hesitate to say was a "d—d old s—n of a b—h;" President LINCOLN was a "babboon," and the Government of the United States was a "d—d humbug that ought to be upset and replaced by a monarchy." This and much more of similar secession logic did Lieut. TYLER inflict upon his astonished hearers

During his peregrinations about the City, he chanced, on Sunday morning, to drop into the headquarters of the Harbor Police, which he mistook for a hotel, and called for a drink. Not getting his drink, he commenced to damn the place, and by a natural gradation of logic, he fell to damning the country, the Government and the people that would support such a place. His conversation finally became so interesting that one of the policemen present invited him to a walk up Broadway. During the promenade the policeman, by dint of professing to be a simon pure Secessionist himself, drew from the lieutenant the following among other interesting items:

Lieut. TYLER, it appears from his statements, is the son of Adjutant TYLER, of the United States Marines, who has been in the service of the United States for twenty-eight years, a great portion of the time being stationed at the Washington Navy-yard. Like many other veteran nibblers at the public crib, the old man has now seceded, however, and is supposed to be somewhere in the boundaries of the C. S. A. HENRY B. TYLER, the son, of whom we now speak—the seceding lieutenant of a seceded adjutant—sailed, as he says, from Philadelphia in the *Saratoga* last September. His father told him before he left that as soon as old *Virginia* seceeed he must resign his commission, and go into the service of the Southern Army. He therefore played sick during the cruise, and took the first opportunity to return home, thinking that it was about time, as far as he understood the programme, that Virginia was "out." He proceeded to lay his plans before his sympathizing M. P. as follows: He was going to send in his resignation to the Government, on the plea of ill health, and then proceed South. If his resignation was not accepted, he was going to doff his uniform and cross the border *incog.* On his arrival in Virginia he should immediately enter the Confederate service, and his commission, he said, was already made out and waiting for him. To the inquries of the officer, he said there were several other officers now on board the *Saratoga*, who were determined Secessionists, and would throw up their commissions and come home the first chance they had. Some of them, he said, had made out their resignations nine months ago, in anticipation of the secession movement.

After pumping the Lieutenant sufficiently, the officer parted with him; but other officers have since been on his track until yesterday, when he was arrested in Elm-street, by Detective FARLEY, and taken to headquarters, and from thence to the Navy-yard, where he was put in charge of Commodore BREESE, who administered to him a patriotic lecture that made the cowardly traitor wince.

The fact of his arrest has been telegraphed to Washington, and affidavits of detectives and others, who have heard him proclaim his sentiments, will be immediately forwarded. Meantime he will remain in the custody of Commodore BREESE until orders for his disposition are received from Washington. It is said that he had made arrangements to purchase a lot evolvers to take with him to Virginia.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONEIDA REGIMENT—WELCOME ADDRESSES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS, ETC.

The Oneida Regiment, constituting the Fourteenth New-York State Volunteers, Col. MCQUADE, arrived after some detention yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were in waiting to receive and welcome them, viz.: Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Tracy, A. D. Barber, J. W. Stafford, T. Jones, Jr., Charles P. Kirkland, J. M. Tower.

The regiment formed and proceeded through Fourteenth-street, headed by a platoon of the police, and escorted by some two hundred of the "sons of Oneida," wearing a blue badge. They passed through Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade-ground, where they were drawn up on the south side to receive the present of the regimental colors.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, many of them natives of Oneida County, witnessed the ceremony. The welcoming speech was made by CHARLES P. KIRKLAND. He said:

COL. MCQUADE AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT: In the name, and on behalf of the "Sons of Oneida" resident of New-York and Brooklyn, I most cordially welcome you to this City on your way to the defence of that blessed Constitution and Union, which are now attempted to be overthrown by paricidal hands—by those who owe to them all the blessings they have ever enjoyed. The contest in which you are about to be engaged is the most interesting and important that ever occupied the attention of men; for this war is emphatically a war to sustain the only truly free Government on earth. Its only object is to maintain and to transmit to future generations the great boon of civil and religious liberty, purchased for us by the blood of our fathers. It is, indeed, a glorious cause; and the lovers of liberty everywhere are watching the contest with the deepest interest. On its result may well be said to depend the momentous question of man's capacity for self-government.

We, your old friends and neighbors, welcome you with the most earnest heartiness; and we, at the same time, congratulate you on the fact that the result can by no possibility be doubtful. You go to *certain victory, you march to certain triumph*; for who so mad as to believe that seven millions of people, resting on a volcano of four millions of slaves, can resist twenty millions led on by the holiest patriotism, and with no such dreadful element in their midst. You come, my friends, from a county distinguished in the history of our first at Revolution; and as long as the battle of Oriskany and the seige of Fort Stanwix are remembered, so long will the men of Oneida remember the brave deeds of their fathers, and be eager to imitate their example. This war is not second in importance to that of the Revolution. That made us *a nation*; this is to preserve and perpetuate that nation, now among the first of the world. I may be allowed to say that my greatest honor at the present moment is that my two sons are in the ranks of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment at Washington engaged in the same holy work of duty and of patriotism on which you are about entering. They are both native born sons of Oneida. Thrice welcome, my friends! Your watchwords are "Our Constitution, our Union—our country." You and your brave compatriots from more than twenty States, will march hand in hand to victory, as certainly as a just and beneficent God rules on earth and in Heaven. Your cause is the cause of truth, of right, of civil and religious liberty, and human history records no defeat in such a cause. I will add one word—if in the course of events it be your good fortune to fall in with any one or more of five men named Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, Twiggs or Davis, do not, I pray, permit them to escape you; they are wanted to satisfy the stern demands which *humanity* makes on traitors, more infamous than any whose names have yet been mentioned among men.

Our best wishes attend you. Again I say, welcome—thrice welcome, ye noble men of Oneida. [Applause.]

The beautiful regimental color was now brought forward, and CHARLES P. TRACY, Esq., addressed the regiment as follows:

He said he was commissioned to present them, in the name of the Sons of Oneida, resident in this City and Brooklyn, with that regimental color. The Onedians had not forgotten the land of their nativity, and the associations of their boyhood, and they desired that the third Oneida regiment should not pass that way without a token of some remembrance of fraternity. [Applause.] That was the most they could do for them, except to assure them of their affection and sympathy in the hallowed cause in which they were embarked, and to which they had consecrated themselves. The memory of Oneida County, to the man who had passed his boyhood among its green hills and rich valleys, never died within him. Referring to the unsurpassed beauty of the county from which they had come, the speaker continued: Could such a place as that fail to furnish men for this war like those composing the Fourteenth Regiment? When he looked upon those brave men of the Revolution passing through the Valley of the Mohawk, he could exclaim, in the beautiful words of the poet—

"Again there breathes that haunted air,
The sons of sires who conquered there,
And armed to strike, with soul to dare
As quick, as far as they."

The flag which he was about to present to them was a regimental color. They saw emblazoned on that shield the arms of the Union and the arms of the Empire State. They were both well united here. [Cheers.] Was there a State in the Union before New-York? If so, let her be named. The first Convention of the Colonies, in 1775, was convened at Albany; Gen. WASHINGTON, as the first President, was sworn in Wall-street, in this City, on the 4th of March, 1789: the oath having been administered to him by the Chancellor of the State of New-York, and now the State had furnished to this holy war for freedom, fifty thousand good and true men. [Cheers.] They went to a defensive war, to protect their institutions and Government, and these men were at home everywhere under the sacred flag of the Union, and all soil was "sacred" to them until they reached the Gulf and the Rio Grande. They had paid for Florida, and they would see that the flag of the Union once more waved over its territory. It was a holy war—not only for principle, but for their kind, and the protection of their property and territory. This country for the last seventy five years had stretched out its hands to the oppressed of all nations. What a spectacle did we present to mankind, with traitors rising in our very midst for the purpose of crushing out so beneficent a Government, and destroying the men who are struggling for Liberty!

A crime of such magnitude was never before witnessed in the civilized world as this. The very dungeons in the old world, where patriots were struggling, would send up a groan of anguish when they saw the last hope of a free people extinguished by traitor hands. The time had come when *Liberty* and *Justice* should be maintained. There never could be any great liberty preserved to mankind but by the sword. The people were long in resorting to this last dread arbitrament, but the sword alone was now left to them. The present war was no pastime—no 4th of July celebration. LAMARTINE had eloquently said, "every revolution must have its birth, every birth its pang, and every pang its groan." The soldier took up arms to fight and die in Freedom's glorious cause. [Applause.] They would not be forgotten by those who were left behind. All could not join their ranks, though they would gladly do so, but they would do all they could for the soldiers' comfort. They were going forth to conquer. Many might fall in the arms of victory, but there was glory for all. [Cheers.] The speaker closed with an appeal to the soldiers and to their Colonel, to whom he handed the banner.

Col McQUADE responded in a brief, but neat and patriotic speech, promising to defend the flag, and return it unstained, except by the blood of the vile traitors whom they should meet in battle. Turning to the regiment he then said:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT; This beautiful color is presented to you by the sons of Oneida resident in this City and Brooklyn. If there is one man in the ranks who would not defend it with the last drop of his blood, let him leave." He then called for three cheers for the flag, which were given with a will.

Having saluted the flag, the regiment again formed and proceeded through Broadway, being greeted on their way with cheers, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of good will. They proceeded to the Park Barracks, where Col. VAN BUREN had a dinner prepared for them. They remain quartered here until this forenoon, when they will probably be joined by the other regiment from Albany, and proceed to Washington together. There is only one horse in the regiment, which belongs to the Colonel, and was a present from the citizens of Utica. The colors were a present from the ladies of the same city.

The following list of the officers of the regiment shows where the various companies were recruited:

Field.—Colonel, James McQuade; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. H. Skillen; Major, Chas. B. Young.

Commissioned Staff.—Surgeon, Alonzo Churchill; Quartermaster, Thomas H. Bates; Adjutant, John F. McQuade; Surgeon's Mate, J. E. West; Chaplain, Rev. George M. Hewes.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Quartermaster Sergeant, James P. Ballou; Sergeant Major, Cassius B. Mervine; Drum-Major, Thomas J. Hines; Fife-Major, Samuel E. Catlin.

Line.—Company A, from Utica—Thomas M. Davies, Captain; Geo. H. Cone, Lieutenant; R. D. Crocker, Ensign.

Company B, from Utica—Wm. P. Brazee, Captain; Rufus Duggett, Lieutenant; Geo. T. Hallingworth, Ensign.

Company C, from Utica—Fred. Harrer, Captain; Joseph Smith, Lieutenant; Wm. Rantenberg, Ensign.

Company D, from Batavia—Wm. L. Gowan, Captain; Robert H. Foote, Lieutenant; George E. Lee, Ensign.

Company E, from Utica—Lewis Michaels, Captain; Alfred Sears, Lieutenant; William War, Ensign.

Company F, from Boonville—Chas. A. Muller, Captain; Wm. A. Rowan, Lieutenant; Dilos Craymer, Ensign.

Company G, from Rome, Ind.—J. Babcock, Captain; Seth L. Wadworth, Lieutenant; John Stryker, Jr., Ensign.

Company H, from Syracuse—Samuel E. Thompson, Captain; Henry Goss, Lieutenant; Geo. Morgan, Ensign.

Company I, from Lowville, Lewis County—Horace B. Lake, Captain; Geo. W. Barlett, Lieutenant; Sterling W. Huzen, Ensign.

Company K, from Hudson—Wm. H. Seymour, Captain; Leman Bradley, Lieutenant; Fayette Butler, Ensign.

FOR COL ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

Persons desirous of sending parcels to their friends in the First Regiment N. Y. S. V., can do so by leaving them at the Astor House, in the care of Commissary WEVILL, before next Friday.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the Carl Schurz Regiment, under command of Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, which was accepted by Government at the special request of Gen. SCOTT, is ordered to go into camp immediately for drill, and to be ready for active service by the 1st of August. Col. MCREYNOLDS was attached to Gen. SCOTT'S body-guard during the Mexican campaign, where he was wounded and afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. Knowing his bravery, Gen. SCOTT departed from his established rule and recommended the acceptance of his regiment. The Secretary of War calls upon the Governors and patriotic citizens of the States where the companies are formed—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—to aid in equipping the men. In accepting the regiment, Mr. CAMERON requested that the name be changed from "the Carl Schurz Regiment" to the "Lincoln Cavalry," and by the latter name the regiment will hereafter be designated. The seven companies raised here are composed of intelligent young men of energy and respectability, many of whom have before been in service. Four companies are ordered to be prepared to take the field by the middle of July, as the absolute necessity of having horsemen to cope with the mounted "Gorillas" of Virginia has been made manifest. The New-Yorkers will go into quarters immediately for drill and to await their equipments, for which they must depend in a great measure upon the liberality of our citizens. A committee, recently appointed to solicit subscriptions, beg to return the thanks of the regiment to the donors of the following sums:

Geo. Douglas, of Douglas Farm, L. I.	$300
R. L. & A. Stuart	300
Walsh, Carver & Chase, No. 30 South-street	50
Stiugis & Co., No. 31 South street	50

The head-quarters of the four American companies raised in this City, are at Palace Garden, where a few able-bodied, active young men will be received. Recruiting offices have been opened also at No. 648 Broadway, and at No. 43 Courtland-st.

ABUSES IN RECRUITING.

Much complaint is heard in the City against abuses which undoubtedly exist in recruiting volunteers for the United States service. The continued formation of new regiments, and the anxiety of Colonels to get the ranks of their commands filled at the earliest possible moment, has induced unprincipled men, who have an extensive acquaintance among mechanics and laboring-men, to open recruiting offices on speculation, under pretence of raising companies of which they are to take command. Two or three days sometimes suffices to fill the ranks of a company, the rank and file of which Colonels would be glad to accept, but who, from judicious motives, or a desire to advance the interests of some friend, object to the Captain. This, however, proves no obstacle. The enterprising Captain at once agrees to a transfer of his men to the Colonel at rates varying from $1 to $2 50 per head; and though he retains nominal command, this only continues until after the men are mustered into the service, when he goes through the formality of a resignation, upon some vain excuse, and the men discover how quietly and without their knowledge they have been made the subjects of bargain and sale. Their late captain is again free to organize another company.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee, begs to acknowledge by the hand of Mrs. OSCAR COLES, from Mrs. MEARS BURKHARDT, the sum of $350, the proceeds of the concert given at Mrs. BURKHARDT'S residence for the benefit of the families of volunteers. When our seminaries are suffering, as they now are, from the alienation of the South, the Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging so large a donation, and will gladly distribute the money in accordance with the wish of the donor.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions have been received at this department to supply Col. MCQUADE'S regiment, which arrived yesterday from Albany, with camp equipage, and Col. JACKSON'S regiment, which will arrive today from Albany, with arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A number more men, who failed to go on with the regiment, reported themselves yesterday to Capt. WHITING. It is anticipated that the remainder of the stragglers will present themselves to-day; as soon as all are gathered together, they will immediately start to join the regiment.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This regiment did not leave yesterday, as was expected, owing to the fact of the men not yet being paid. The Paymaster received the order on the Comptroller, yesterday, and left for Albany to obtain the cash. To-day or to-morrow, it is stated positively, Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment will leave.

SECOND REGIMENT N H. VOLUNTEERS.

The Sons of New-Hampshire are requested to meet at the Brandreth House, this evening, at 8 P. M., to consider arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. MARSTON, which will arrive in this City on Friday morning.

COL. M'LEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Col. MURPHY'S Regiment, at Willett's Point, was yesterday mustered into the service of the General Government by Capt. COGSWELL, U. S. A., the medical inspection being conducted by Drs. A. B. MOTT and MOSELEY. The regiment will at once be paid for the period during which it has been in the service of the State of New-York, Paymaster JAMES H. WELSH having made all necessary arrangements for the immediate discharge of this duty. The uniforms have all been received, and the arms will be distributed to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, consisting of 1,100 men, with sixty horses and full camp equipage, will arrive at Pier No. 3, North River, this morning, at 10 o'clock. The sons of Maine resident in New-York met at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following Committee of Reception: Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman; R. W. Trundy, Benj. Carver, J. W. Brookman, Franklin Clark, Joseph S. Burgess, S. Duncan, Chas. Peters and Edward Fosdick. Sons of the Pine Tree State are invited to assemble at the Astor House, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, march to Pier No. 3, receive the regiment, escort them up Battery-place and Broadway to the Park, where from the steps of the City Hall a United States flag, on behalf of the Sons, will be presented to the regiment by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and a richly-painted and emoroidered regimental color, on behalf of the Daughters of Maine, will be presented by J. W. BROOKMAN. The rank and file will then cline in the Park Barracks, and the commissioned officers and staff at the Astor House, with the Committee. The Daughters of Maine are invited to meet in the ladies' parlor at the Astor House, at 9½ A. M., where they will be provided with badges, and escorted to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, from the windows and balcony of which they can witness the presentation. The following are the staff officers:

Colonel—Hiram G. Berry, of Rockland; Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast; Major—F. S. Nicholson, of Searsport; Adjutant—Jabez B. Greenhoigh, of Rockland; Quartermaster—Isaac C. Abbott, of Rockland; Surgeon—William A. Banks, of Rockland; Sergeant Major—S. H. Chapman; Quartermaster—J. H. Crowell; Fife-Major—Henry Burkmar; Drum-Major—John H. Price.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Thirty of the men belonging to the brigade of Lieut. BARTLETT, returned to this port in the steamer *Marion*. JOHN M. PAULSTON, Captain of Company H, Lieut. FRANK Y. WATSON, of Company L, THOMAS B. WOOD, A. CUMMINGS, JOSEPH HYDE, and Sergeant BRADY, have drawn up and signed a lengthy statement of grievances which they say the Brigade has suffered since its departure on the 14th of May from Staten Island. The substance of these complaints have already been given to the public. They deny that they were rejected by a medical examination. They were promised $20 per month and $20 "advances," and engaged for "gun-boat service." When landed at Fort Monroe, they were fed on hard bread and raw meat; were placed near the enemy, without arms, clothing or shelter, for ten days; were shot at by the Federal pickets, who mistook them for the enemy; they did not know the countersign; that when the Brigade was finally disbanded, and they were wanted for "active service," they found said active duty to be the unloading of vessels. When called upon to muster only 200 out of the 876 were sworn in, and these were compelled from stern necessity to enlist. Finally, they advise everybody to steer clear of the Naval Brigade, and have nothing to do with it, and denounce all the officers connected with it as unreliable.

COL. J. INGRAHAM WARD'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered for some time past at East New-York, did not leave yesterday as was expected, in consequence of the men not receiving their pay. They received their arms, however, and to-day will be paid off. Transportation has been ordered, and if nothing intervenes they will leave for Washington to-day.

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